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CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF RAJASTHANI
A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
RAJASTHANI AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.
SECTION I:
Prose Chronicles.
PART II;
Bikaner State



BY
DR. L. P. TESSITORI.
FASCICULUS I.

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The 11 Part of the 1 Section of the *Descriptive Catalogue of Bardic and Historical Manuscripts*.—describing the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Bikaner State,—of which the present is the first fasciculus, is compiled on the same lines and principle as the 1 Part, which was initiated at Jodhpur over a year ago. The object kept in view in preparing this *Catalogue* has been not only to give an adequate idea of the extent and importance of the literature with which it deals, but also to collect and classify all the manuscript materials available for a *History of Bikaner*, which I am compiling under the ægis of H. H. the Maharaja. The present fasciculus describes all the manuscripts of Prose Chronicles found in the Darbar Library in the Fort, and will shortly be followed by another fasciculus describing manuscripts in private collections, at Bikaner and in the district.

L. P. T.

Bikaner, the 30th March, 1916.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF BARDIC AND HISTORICAL MSS.

MS. 1:—**वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रौ ख्यात सिंघायच
दयालदास कृत .**

A huge volume, leather-bound consisting of 394 leaves 16" x 11" in size. The number of the lines of writing in each page is not uniform, the pages in the beginning comprising only 16-20 lines of writing of about 20 *aksaras*, the pages at the end about 35 lines of about 35 *aksaras*. The manuscript was apparently all written by one and the same hand. It contains a *khyāta* or chronicle of Bikaner from the origin of the world and of the Rāthorās to the death of mahārājā Ratana Singha (Samvat 1908). The chronicle was compiled by Cārana Sindhāyaca Dayāla Dāsa in obedience to an order by mahārājā Sirdār Singha of Bikaner, and was written by Cārana Vithū Cāvadhō. The work is styled in the preface "Khyāta Rāthorā rī" It begins:—

श्रीगणेशाय नमः श्रीकरनीजी सहाय श्रीसरस्वत्यै नमः ॥

अथ घ्यात राठौड़ाँ रौ घुलासा घाददास्ति श्रीश्री १०८ श्रीश्रीश्रीहजूर
रा ऊकम सुं सिंघायच दयालदास लिखाई वीठू चांवडै लिखी (॥)
तम्बेरममुखविदितजस करैहि शिघ्र जगकाज (॥) वंदुं तिह परदेवता
जिंह अघार दुजराज (॥) १...

After the above stanza and other 5 stanzas in honour of Gaṇapati, mahārājā Sirdār Singha, and the five gods, the work proper begins with a chapter on the *Sūryavamśa rī pīḍhayā* starting from Nārāyaṇa. In the genealogical series, Rāma Candra is the 64th, and Jē Canda the 254th. The life and exploits of Jē Canda of Kanōja are described at great length, partly in verses, and partly in rhymed prose (*vacanikā*) in Hindī, and the authority of two works is quoted, which are stated to have been composed during Jē Canda's life-time namely: the *Śundrikā* by kavī Madhukara, and the *Jē canda* ... a Kedāra. The date of the birth of ŚHṬH is given as Samvat 1175 (p 42b) and from this over the chronicle proper immediately begins as follows

राव सौहा ने विषा करवाया नावन वट कर सुगर्भों से पते पाया । देस कनवज रा वसख दीना नही । यीकै पातसाह राव सौहे कुं दिली कदमाँ बुलाया । कनवज का मुनसब अनायत कीया । जिस वषत कनवज लारै थोड़ा सा मुलक रै गया । पैदास लाख चौईश २३ रौ रह्यो । ...etc.

From the death of Sihò (S. 1243) to the end, the text is all in Marwarī prose, except for commemorative verses occasionally quoted. After the life of Āsathāna, an account is inserted of the life of Pābū, in which the latter is represented as a son of Ūdālī son of Dhādhala (धाधलजी रै बेटा दोय ऊवा । वडौ कदल कोटौ आसल । और कदल रै बेटा दोय चुवा । वडौ बूझौ कोटा (sic) पाबूजो, p. 471) Pp 93a-98b contain an account of Karanījī, the deified Cāranī who is regarded as the tutelār goddess of Bikaner, and she is described as having been born in Samvat 1473 at Soyāpa from Kīnivò Mehò and Ādhī Devālā. The account of RAVAJODHò begins p. 117b and continues at length till p. 131b where the following list is given of his sons:—

श्रीवीकौजी १ सुनौजी २ दूदौजी ३ वीदौजी ४ कमांजी ५ सावल ६ जोगायत ७ वरसौघ ८ नीवक्रन ९ सिवराज १० सांवतसौ ११ वखवीर १२ करन १३ रायमल १४ भोज १५ कूपौ १६ रामा १७.

From this point, the chronicler leaves the Rāthòras of Jodhpur and takes to consider only Vīkò, the founder of Bikaner. It is therefore from this point (p. 131b) that the chronicle of Bikaner practically begins.

After three introductory lines, giving the date of birth (S. 1495) and *janmaputtrikā* of Vīkò, the narrative begins p 132a as follows —

अकदा प्रस्ताव राव जोधौजी दरबार कौआं विराजै है । नै सारा भाई वां अमराव वां कंवर हाजर है । जिसै कंवर श्रीवी-कौजी भीतर सूं आया । अर रावजी सूं सुजरौ कर काका काधलजी रै आगै विराजौया...

and continues relating how Jodhò, on seeing Vīkò talk to Kādhala in the ear, asked them whether they were plotting to conquer some new land. Whereupon the two, not to allow themselves to be joked upon, resolved to go and conquer the country of Jāgalū about which they had heard from Nāpò & Sākhalò who was in the service of Jodhò. Accordingly Vīkò

set out with the consent of Jodhò and accompanied by his uncles Kādhala Mādāna, Mandalò and Nāthū, and his brother Vido and Sākhalò Nāpò, Parihāra Velò, Vēda Lalò and Lākhana Si Kothāri Cōtha Mala, and Vachāvata Vara Singha and this was in Samvat 1522 (p. 132b). The first night they halted at Mandora, and from there took with them the image of Bherū called *Gorò*. With 100 horses and 500 infantrymen Vikò then went straight to Desanoka, where he paid homage to Karaniji. From Desanoka he proceeded to Cādāsara, where he stopped 3 years, and thence to Kodamadesara, where he stopped also 3 years. In the last-mentioned place he installed the image of *Gorò*. Then he proceeded to Jāgalū, where he stopped 10 years. During this period he married the daughter of Sekhò, the Bhātī rāva of Pūgala. In Samvat 1535 Vikò made an attempt to build a fort at Kodamadesara, but the Bhātīs of Sekhò did not allow him to remain there, and after a fight he had to go elsewhere. The new place he selected for the fort was the *Rātī Ghāṭī*, in the way from Multān to Nāgōra. Here he built a fort in Samvat 1542 and founded the city of Bikaner in Samvat 1545 (p. 136a).

The chronicle continues describing all the gradual conquests of Vikò, viz. how he subjugated the Jātas, the Joiyās, the Khicīs of Deva Rāja Mānusinghòta, the Sākhalās of Jāgalū, the Bhātīs of Sekhò, the chief of Pūgala; how he took Kharajā from Subha Rāma, Bhāraṅga from Sāraṇa Pūlò, Sidhamukha from Kasbò Kāvāra Pāla, Balūdi from Pūniyò Kānò, Rāvāsa lānò from Vēnīvāla Rāva Sāla, Sekhasara from Godò Pādū, Sūi from Sihāga Cokhò, Dhānasīyò from Sohuvò Amarò; how he took Dronapura from rānò Vara Sala, a Mohila, and assigned it to his brother Vido. Next comes an account of the expedition against Sāraṅga Khā of Hisāra, which cost Kādhala his life (S 1546, *sākha rò gīta* . *षानाणें पंडे षड्ग बल षाधौ...*), and the subsequent defeat Sāraṅga Khā sustained at the hands of Vikò (S 1547). Pp 146b ff contain an account of the expedition Vikò made against Jodhpur at the death of Sātala, and the expedition is explained as undertaken only in order to get the old arms and trophies of the Rāthòra rāvas, which Jodhò had promised to Vikò, on the latter's ceding to him Lāraṇū and renouncing to his right of succession. The last pages describe how Vikò released Vara Singha of Meratò (*sākha rò gīta* by Cānana), and defeated Nirabāṇa Rina Mala, a chief of Khandelo (*sākha rò gīta*). The death of Vikò is mentioned p. 151b as having taken place in Samvat 1561.

Next follows the *khyāta* of LŪṆA KABAṆA, Narò, Vikò's eldest son, having ruled for only 4 months. It begins —

यौकै किताइक दिनां सूं रावजी औवीकैजी जमौ दाबी हौ ।

जिके कितायैक भोमीया पिर जया हा तिजा नू पायनामौ कसं

साहू राव श्रीलक्ष्मणजी फौज कर पघारीया सागे इतरा सिरदार
भाई बडसोजी... etc. (p. 152a).

The *khyātu* of Lūna Karana especially describes the repressing of the rebellion of Cāhuvāṇa Māna Siṅgha Depālōta of Dadrevò, the expeditions against Kāmkhānī Dōlat Khā of Phatēpura and against Cāyalavārò, the marrying of the daughter of rānā Rāya Mala of Citorā, the expedition against Jesalmer and the capture of rāvaḷa Devī Dāsa, and lastly the expedition against Nāranōla, in which Lūna Karana lost his life (S 1583, p. 158b). The text is interspersed with commemorative songs by Vīthū Sāvāḷa and Mēdū Lālò.

The *khyāta* of Jēta Si, who succeeded, begins from an attempt of Udē Karana Vīdāvata, thākura of Dronapura, to fall on Bikaner and take it by surprise —

पौके राव लखकराजी काम आया । तद उग दिव रौ चढीयो
वीदावत उदैकरा द्रोणपुर रौ ठाकुर गांव ओसी सूं वादै रघौ वीकानेर
आयो । अर मन मै वीकानेर लेख रौ है.... etc. (p. 159c).

The first exploit of Jēta Si was a punitive expedition against Dronapura, whose Thākura sought refuge with the Khān of Nāgōra, after which Jēta Si gave Dronapura to Vīdāvata Sāgò Samsārācandōta. Next we have the expedition against Sihānakota, and immediately after it, an account of how Jeta Si helped his brother-in-law Sāgò—the future founder of Nagānēra—to conquer Mōjābād and Amarasara in the territory of Āmbēra, and Gāgo to fight Sekhò Sūjāvata (*sākha rō gīta* सके खर अखराण दल पूर आयौ सिखर...). At this point the main narrative is interrupted by the insertion of some particulars regarding Karanījī, the Cāranī saint, who was still living at Desanoka. It is stated that she in her old age went to Jesalmer to restore rāvaḷa Jēta Si his health. From Jesalmer she went to Khārōrò, and hence to Bēghatī, where she met Harabū Sākhalò, and lastly proceeded to Ghariyālò where she consumed herself into the fire of *yoga* (*sūkhu rō gīta*: उढी चंग खं जाग...). The year given for her death is Samvat 1595, as recorded in the *dūhò* following :—

पनरै सै पिआंयवै	चैत सुकल गुर नम १ ।
देवी सागरा देह सूं	पूगा जोत परम ॥ १ ॥

After the above interruption, the chronicle of Jēta Si is resumed with the defeat inflicted on Sāh Kamarò, the son of

Babar who had taken Bharathanēra (Bhatanēra) and thence marched over Bikaner (*sakha ri kavita*). Pp. 174a ff. describe how Māla De usurped the throne of Jodhpur by murdering his own father Gāgō, and in Samvat 1598 fell upon Bikaner. Jēta Si was killed in the attempt of opposing him (3 *sākha rō gīta* the first by Sūjō Nagarājōta, pp. 177b-178a), and Māla De took Bikaner with half the territory, the other half remaining to Kalyāna Siṅgha, a son of Jēta Si, who had taken refuge at Sarasō. The *khyāta* closes with the information that Bhīva Rāja, a brother of Kalyāna Siṅgha, went to Dillī and propitiated the emperor Hamāū (p 178b).

The *khyāta* of KALYĀNA SIṅGHA (pp 179a-200b) begins from the arrival of Vīrama De Dūdāvata in Sarasō —

पौके रावजी श्रीकल्याणसिंघजी सरसै विराजतां वीरमदे दूदावत
आयो तिका इय तहै । ... ,

and continues with a very long description of the contest of Vīrama De with rāva Māla De of Jodhpur, the main thread of the narrative being resumed only p. 182a as follows —

पौके वीरमदेजी कितैकेक साथ सूं गांव छोड नीसरैया सू
राव कल्याणसिंघजी बनै सरसै गया । नै रावजी वीरमदेजी री वडौ
घातरौ कौवी अरु वडा जावता कौया पौके वीरमदेजी रावजी नै
कयौ कै° भौवराजजी दिली है सू आप न्हारी घातरौ री कामद
लिख देवौ । तौ न्हे पण घातसाहजी रै पावां लागं ।... etc.

Subsequently, Vīrama De went to join Bhīva Rāja at Dillī and things turned out very favourable to them, when in Samvat 1599 the emperor Hamāyū was dispossessed by Ser Sāh, a friend of theirs. When Ser Sāh invaded Marwar, Kalyāna Siṅgha joined him with his forces. The defeat of Māla De culminating in the capture of Jodhpur, assured to Kalyāna Siṅgha the possession of Bikaner, and to Vīrama De that of Meratō. The account of the above facts is very detailed but inaccurate (*Gīta* on Kalyāna Siṅgha, by Nagarājōta Hamira Sūjāvata, pp. 187b-188a; *dūhā* by Vīrama De जननी धिन जै जन्मीया... pp. 189a-b; *kavitta* on Māla De by Jhūthō Asiyō : भागौ नौ बाराह...). In the war between Māla De of Jodhpur and Jē Mala Vīramadevōta of Meratō, Kalyāna Siṅgha sent a body of 1,000 horses to the help of the latter, and Māla De was defeated and put to flight and his royal insignia captured. Pp 194a-197a describe how Thākura Si Jētasiōta retook Phārathanēra in S 1606 but lost it again to the Muhammadans shortly afterwards and was himself killed in the battle

Pp. 197b-198a give a genealog. of the descendants of Thākura Si, who are called *Vāghāvatā Vīkās*, and the descendants of Nārāṇa.—to whom Kalyāṇa Singha gave Ēvārō in S 1607,—who are called *Nārāṇōla Vīkās*, and next relate how Vāgho Thākurasīōta went to Dillī and with his feats of bravery ingratiated himself to Akbar who restored him the fief of Bhāra thanēra. The last six pages contain a description of the coalition of Hājī Khā of Ajmer and rānā Udē Singha of Mewar against Māla De of Jodhpur (pp. 198a-199a) the difference subsequently arisen between Hājī Khā and Udē Singha over a dancing girl kept by the former, whom Udē Singha longed to possess, the coalition of Hājī Khā and Māla De against the Rānā, and his defeat at Haramārō the capture of Meratō, the loss of Ajmer and the fief Māla De gave to Hājī Khā in Jētārāṇa (p. 200a). The *khyāta* closes with the list of the *satīs* of Kalyāṇa Singha (S 1628).

The *khyātu* of RĀYA SINGHA begins p. 200b as follows :-

अब राव कल्याणसिंघजी री वयत दीवाणगी री काम सांगौजी करता । सू० जिणां दिनां मै सांगौजी वझावत गुजरा हा । पौकै वीकानेर आधा तद रावजी औरायसिंघजी सांगैजी री हवेली मघारीया । नै गढ दाखल हुवा । ता पौकै वझावत कर्मचंद दरबार मै हाजर ऊवौ । तद रावजी औरायसिंघजी इण नू दीवाणगी री धिलत अनायत करी ।... etc.

The events are not given in due chronological order. First we have an account of how Rāya Singha was introduced to Akbar by *kāvara* Māna Singha of Āhera, how Rāya Singha and Māna Singha defeated the *Paṭhāṇas* of Ataka (p. 205a) (*sākhā rō gīta*, p. 205b), and how Akbar conferred on Rāya Singha the title of *rājā* (p. 205b) and a *mansab* of 4 thousand with a jurisdiction over 52 *parganas* (S. 1634). Then the chronicler skips back to the expedition against Ahmadabad (4 *sāyada rā gīta*, the first of which begins: ब्रह्ममंदपुर जीय जोधपुर आबू, p. 206a), and particularly indulges in a description of the bravery of Rāma Singha, Rāya Singha's brother, who captured Ahmad after killing his elephant (*sākhā rō nāsāṇā*: सोलै सै तौसै समै... p. 207b). Next he gives a list of the Rajputs killed in the last-mentioned conflict, and after it skips back to Rāya Singha's marriage with Jasamā De, the daughter of rānā Udē Singha, and the gift of 50 elephants he bestowed on the *Cārāṇas* on that occasion. The names of 7 *Cārāṇas* and 1 *Bhātā* are given in this connection.

हाथी १ दूदैं आसीयै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ देवराज रतनूं नै दीनै (sic) । हाथी १ दुरसै आठै नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट अखजी नूं दीनां । हाथी १ बारट लखेजी नै । हाथी १ गैयै तुंकाई सिंढायच नै दीना । हाथी १ भुलै साईयै नै दीनां । हाथी १ भाट खेतसी गांव दागड़ै रै नै दीनां (p. 208b). (*Sāyada rō gīta* : रहसौ जग बोल घणा दिन रासा...)

The next subject treated is the expedition against Sultān of Sirohi, which Rāya Singha undertook by order of Akbar, and carried out most successfully by capturing Sultān himself and taking him prisoner to Bikaner (3 commemorative songs, p. 210a) Pp. 210b-214b exhibit a copy—in *devanāgarī*—of the *firman* by Akbar in which Rāya Singha is recognized as a lord of 52 *parganas*. Then we have a description of how Rāya Singha conquered Jodhpur from *rāva* Candra Sena and held it for 1 year (p. 214b), and during this period gave the village of Bhadorō, in the Nāgōra territory, to Sādū Mālō, and four other villages to Ādhō Durasō, and *lākhapasāvas* to Bāratha Lākhō, Bāratha Śaṅkara, etc. (*sākha rō kavitta*) Jodhpur is stated to have remained in the hands of Rāya Singha till S. 1639, when he asked Akbar to give it to Udē Śiṅgha (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ratanū Deva Rāja अइ भाग रासा बपल नप ईयता p. 215b) In S. 1642 Akbar commanded Rāya Singha to the Dekhan, and while there Rāya Singha ordered his chief minister Vachāvata Karma Canda to build at Bikaner a new fort, *Navo Kōta*, which is the one that is now extant. The foundations were laid in Samvat 1645, and it was completed in Samvat 1650 (p. 216a). Follows the description of Rāya Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1649), and in this connection an anecdote is related concerning Siṅdhāyaca Cēpō, and his habit of addressing all people as "thou", which had won him the nickname of *Tūkāro*. On that occasion, Rāya Singha bestowed some more gifts on the Cāraṇas, chiefly on Mahadū Jādō, Ratanū Deva Rāja, and Sādū Mālō (commem song by Siṅdhāyaca Cēpō : किसै राण रावल किसै राव राजा कौयौ, p. 216a). P. 216a mentions a work (*Bhāsa*) in praise of Rāya Singha, which was composed by Bāratha Śaṅkara and was rewarded by Rāya Singha with one crore of rupees and a *jāgīr* in Nāgōra (*sāyada rō gīta* by Ādhō Durasō सबदौ लग कोड़ घजाद रायसिंघ...). The last pages contain a description of Karma Canda's plot for murdering Rāya Singha and placing Dalapata on the throne, Karma Canda's taking refuge with Akbar, Akbar's reassuming from Rāya Singha the *parganas* of Bhatmēra Kasūra and others and assigning them to Dalapata S. 1656 p. 217b Dalapata's fighting against Rāya

Singha and against Javadin and being captured by the latter the rebellion and death of Amara Singha and the songs sung by Cāraṇī Padamā—Sādū Mālō's sister—on the occasion (S. 1654 pp 218a-219a), the death of Prithī Rāja (S. 1657); the death of Rāma Singha at Kalyāṇapura (S. 1656, commem. song: सरणई चरण वषाणै सबदौ, p. 220a); and lastly the death of Rāya Singha, which took place at Burānapura, in Samvat 1668 (*marasyō* by Ādhe Durasō: बडौ स्मर सुदतार रायसिंह विसरांसीयां, p. 221a).

The *khyāta* of DALAPATA SINGHA begins p. 221a as follows:—

पौकै दलपतसिंहजी गादी विराजीया । दलपतसिंहजी रौ जन्म
सं० १६२१ । फागण वद । ८ । इष्ट ॥ ४४ । ४५ ॥ दलपतसिंहजी
रौ जन्मपत्री । सं० १६६८ राजा हुवा ॥ तद दिल्ली जाय पातसाह
जिहानगीर रै कदमां लाग । सू० वरस । १ । चाकरी करी... etc.

The *khyāta* is a very short one. It relates how Dalapatā incurred the displeasure of the Emperor by refusing to go to court, whereas Sūra Singha, his brother, succeeded in gaining the favour of the Emperor, and obtained from him the necessary help for making himself lord of Bikaner. Dalapatā was defeated and captured and taken to Ajmer, where he broke off from the jail, after killing his wives, and sword in hand met a glorious death (*sāyadu rō gīta* : कर्ना अद लौध किसन ची कामण... and *kavitta* : दूठ पाय देवतां .. p. 225a).

The *khyāta* of SŪRA SINGHA properly begins p. 225b with the dates of his birth (S. 1651) and accession to the throne (S. 1670), and then a copy of three *firmans* giving a list of the *parganas* assigned to him by Jahāgīr:—

पौकै दिल्ली गया तठै पातसाह जहांगीरजी मुनसब इनायत
कौयो । जिण मै पड़गना बगस्या तिख रौ सनंध रौ नकलां रौ याद ॥
फरमाण फलोधी रौ ॥... etc.

Before the beginning proper, however, some miscellaneous information is anticipated, namely: the revenge Sūra Singha took on the descendants of the traitor Vachāvata Karma Canda, the reassuming of some *jāgīrs* and privileges, and the gift of a *lākhapasāva* to Gādana Colō, who had composed a *velī* in his honour. The gift is commemorated in the *dūhō* following:—

ओले राखन आप रां

ओले नै कर चाव ।

समाधीवा

पय घर

। १ ।

(S. 1672, p. 225b). Almost the whole of the *khyāta* of Sūra Singha consists of an account of the war consequent upon the rebellion of Khuram to his father Jahāgīr, and the part Sūra Singha played in it (comm. song by Śiṃdhāyaca Kīśano गिरंद गाहण... p. 227b). The last three pages are devoted to Gōra Gopāla Dāsa, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion of the *navāb* of Thāthò (pp. 229a-b), and to thākura Udē Bhāna of Mahājana, who defeated a revolt of the Jorīyās. The death of Sūra Singha in the Dekhan is mentioned p. 230a and the year is given as Samvat 1688.

The *khyāta* of KARANA SINGHA begins from a contest he had with *rāva* Amara Singha—the banished son of Gaja Singha of Jodhpur,—to whom Sāh Jahā had assigned Nāgōra, which had been in the possession of the *rājās* of Bikaner (pp. 230b-231a). Then it describes Karana Singha's campaign against the *rājā* of Jvānī who had rebelled to Sāh Jahā and was eventually defeated and captured in Samvat 1704, and after it the campaign Karana Singha made against the *rāva* of Pūgala and the division he made of the territory of Pūgala amongst the Sekhāvata Bhātīs (*sākhā rī nīsānī* by Sādū Mahesa Dāsa मोलै सै वेहनरै. S. 1673, p. 232a). Next comes the description of Orangzeb's usurpation of the imperial throne (S. 1715, pp. 232b-233a), the death of Amara Singha (p. 233b), and then again the usurpation of Orangzeb, related at more length. Pp. 236a-238a contain a series of *jhūlanā dūhās* in honour of Kesari Singha—the second son of Karana Singha—composed by Kaviyō Lūna Karana (करण प्रणाम प्रमेस कुं .. etc.). Follows a very interesting anecdote, illustrative of the attitude of the Rajputs towards the intolerant policy of Orangzeb. Orangzeb, it is stated, had devised a scheme for taking all the Rajput nobles beyond the Ataka under the pretext of a military expedition, and there forcibly convert them to the Islam. But the Rajputs were informed of the plot and, when they reached the Indus, they contrived to make the Mugals cross first, and then when the boats came back to fetch them, destroyed them all and returned to their lands. It is stated that the first to strike the axe on the boats was Karana Singha, and in recognition of this fact he was given by the consent of all the Rajputs the title of "Emperor of Hindustan" (हिंदुस्थान रै पतसाह). The fact is commemorated in the *gīta* following:—

करण प्रथी इकराह पतसाह आरंभ करे

कूच कर हले दरकूच काजा ।

अटक असुराण रा कटक सब ऊतरे

रहे वट वार हिंदवांस राजा ॥ १ ॥

वस षटवीस मिन बात यह विचारो
 जोर औरग पड़े सोर जाडौ ।
 सूर रौ सूर केवांण भुज साहीयां
 आभ पड़तां ऊवौ भूप आडौ ॥ २ ॥
 कुहाड़ां मार जिहाज बटका करे
 धीर सांरा धरे मेट घोघो ।
 करां षग तोल मुघ बोल कह्यौ करन
 जितै ऊभौ इतै नहीं ओघौ ॥ ३ ॥
 करन वाधांण दुनीयांण धिन धिन कहै
 घरम क्षत्रीयांण भुज अमर धारू ।
 अटक सूं लीयां हिंदवाण आयौ उरड़
 मुरड़ पतसाह वीकांण मारू ॥ ४ ॥ (p. 239b).

After two other songs, one of which by Sindhāyaca Thākura
 Si the chronicler proceeds to relate how Orangzeb called
 Karana Singha to Dilli to kill him, but afterwards thought it
 wiser to command him to Orangābād, and, whilst Karana Singha
 was there, resumed the *mansab* of Bikaner. In Samvat 1724
 the *mansab* of Bikaner was given to Anopa Singha. The last
 page mentions three villages in the territory of Orangābād, which
 Karana Singha granted to Cāranas, to wit Vikāsara to Sādū
 Mahesa Dāsa, Dātālī to Ratanā Māna, and Revārō to Kavyo
 Lūna Karana; and then the death of Karana Singha which
 took place at Orangābād in Samvat 1726 (commem. *gīta* नरा
 नाह पतसाह होडाड़ सकौघो नही... p. 241b)

The *khyāta* of ANOPA SINGHA begins with a list of the
parganas in the *mansab* of Bikaner, and then an account of
 Anopa Singha's participation in the war against Sivā Rāja in
 the Dekhan —

पौकै अनोपसिंहजी नै पातसाहजी दबण रै बंदोबस्त सारू
 भेलीया । जिणां दिनां सिवराज राजगढ रौ घोड़ां हजार ३०००
 दिखण मै सारी जागा डंड ठहरावै वा० मुलक लूटै । तिण पर माराज
 पातसाहजी रै हुकम सूं फौज लेर पधारीया । परै सूं सिवराज
 आयौ... etc. (p. 242a).

After the end of the war An pa Singha was conferred b
 Orangzeb the title of *saharaja sayada rō gūta* सिबो

सबस etc) Follow the expedition against Sikandara of Vajapura and Tana Sah of Golakunda (pp. 4b-24a) commem. song 'रूप को अनूप रस...'), a *kavita* on Orangzeb's religious intolerance (उदैपुर प्रणम कीयौ..., p. 243a), and minor accounts of marriages and the internal disturbances caused by the Bhātis of Cūdera (pp. 243b-ff.) P. 247a it is recorded that Anopa Singha was a great scholar and composed works in Sanskrit, amongst which the *Anūparatnākara* and *Anūpameghamālā*. Then we have the story of the trouble caused by Vanamālī Dāsa, an illegitimate son of Karana Singha, who enjoyed the favour of the Emperor, until Anopa Singha succeeded in getting rid of him (pp. 247b-248b). P. 249a records the death of Anopa Singha at Adūni, in Samvat 1755 (commem. song दल साह रां वाह दीय राह दापै दुनौ...)

The *khyāta* of SARŪPA SINGHA is a very short and unimportant one in itself, but is enlarged by the insertion of some extraneous matter relating to Jodhpur beginning—

अरु सं० १७६२ चैत्र सुद १५ नै सातसाहजी दुरगदास ऊपर
वडा महर्वांन हू अरु वीनती कर जोधपुर अजीतसिंघजी ने
बगसायौ... (p. 249a),

and by a biographical account of Padama Singha—the eldest son of Karana Singha—from the quarrel over a deer which took place at Orangābād between Mohana Singha—another son of Karana Singha—and the imperial *kotavāla*, and in which Padama Singha killed the latter (pp. 249b-250b) (four commem. *gītas*, one of which by Dhadhavārīvō Dvārakā Dāsa, pp. 251a-b) to the glorious death he met in the Dekhan (p. 256b) (commem. songs: लाग पग सेस आभ सिस लागौ .. etc., p. 257a-b). The chronicle of Sarūpa Singha proper begins only p. 258a:—

अरु जिगां दिगां मै सुषत्यारी मूधडै खनाथ रौ कै वां इगा
रै जिलै मै इतरी आसांमी है : औसवाल कोठारी कूकड़चोपड़ी
नैखसी जीवणदासौत... etc.

It consists only of a description of some intrigues which took place at Bikaner, while the young *mahārājā* was in the Dekhan, and terminated in the putting to death of Kothārī Nepa Sī and three other officers who were suspected to be hostile to the Māji. Sarūpa Singha died in Samvat 1757, after a reign of only two years (p. 260b).

The *khyāta* of SUJĀNA SINGHA begins p. 260 with Orangzeb's transfer of his capital from Dillī to Orangabad

सू० पातसाहजी इय तरे दिली छोडौ सं० १७५८ दिली मै
फकीर सिरमद कुं मरवाया सू० बी सिरमद वडौ अवलीयौ सिउ
हौ... etc.

Commemorative *dūhō* (p. 261b) :—

केई बैसी गमरू कदर केई मनमौजी पीर ।
सब के कंथ वटोल कर ले गयौ आलमगौर ॥ १ ॥

The only important events in the reign of Sujāna Singha are the repeated attacks he had to sustain from Ajita Singha, Abhe Singha, and Bakhat Singha of Jodhpur, namely : the first invasion by the Jodhpur army at the command of Bhandari Rughanātha (pp. 261b-262b), the plot of Ajita Singha for capturing Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda (p. 263a), the second invasion by Bakhat Singha and Abhe Singha of Jodhpur (S 1790, commem. song : चुनौ ताव खजां इसौ राव बीकां चये, p. 264a), and lastly the stratagem of Bakhat Singha for entering the fort of Bikaner by surprise (S 1791, p. 265b). P 264b it is stated that Sujāna Singha entrusted the administration of the State to his son *kāvara* Jorāvar Singha. The demise of Sujāna Singha, which took place in Samvat 1792 is recorded p. 266a

The subject of the *khyāta* of JORĀVAR SINGHA which begins p. 266a as follows :—

पौके देस रे दषगादै पासै राजा अमैसिंघजी रौ तर्फ सँ थाणा
बैठा हः तिण सँ फौज कर श्रीजी थाणा ऊपर चढीया : सू थाणा
सारा उठाय दीना : वा० परै सू अमैसिंघजी फौज कर वषतसिंघजी
रौ कांकड़ पर डेरा कीया...

is likewise formed by the hostilities with Jodhpur, this time Bakhat Singha siding with Jorāvar Singha against Abhe Singha. The account of Abhe Singha's siege of Bikaner, which was relieved by Jè Singha of Ambera's assault on Jodhpur, is given at great length pp. 268a-274b. The *khyāta* ends p. 276a with the death of Jorāvar Singha (S. 1802).

The *khyāta* of GAJA SINGHA begins :—

तथा जोरावरसिंहजी रै लारै संतान नहीं तिण रौ वडौ चिंता
हुई वा० ज्यां दिनां अमरसिंघजी । तारासिंहजी । गूदड़सिंहजी ।
नागौर स बल सेव लखख थाया हा बीकानेर रौ विमाड़ बडं साह

(p. 276a), and treats the subjects following. installation of Gaja Singha, invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army headed by Bhaṇḍārī Ratana Canda and its defeat (pp. 276b-278b) *sākha rō gīta* : कहै खेम जोधाण रौ प्रजा खनराव कथ...), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Abhē Singha and Malāra Rāva (S. 1804, pp. 279a-b), coalition of Gaja Singha and Bakhat Singha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur, and account of the relations that existed between Ajita Singha of Jodhpur and Jē Singha of Āmbēra on one side, and the Emperor on the other (pp. 279b-283b), defeat of Rāma Singha and installation of Bakhat Singha on the throne of Jodhpur (S. 1808, p. 284), Gaja Singha's marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808, pp. 284b-287a) copy of a *sanad* by Ahamad Sāh dated *san* 1166, in which Gaja Singha is recognized as a *mansabdar* of 7 thousand (pp. 288b-289b), coalition of Gaja Singha, Vijē Singha, and Bahādar Singha of Kisanagadha against Rāma Singha of Jodhpur and the Marāthās (pp. 289b-295a, S. 1812). The remaining pages contain mostly local and unimportant information concerning minor events : such as Gaja Singha's marriage with the daughter of *rājā* Jēta Si of Kāvā, which took place at Jaipur (S. 1812), and which is described very diffusely pp. 295b-298b, etc. Pp. 307b-309a describe the dispute between Viṇe Singha of Jodhpur and Ara Si of Udēpur over the province of Godhavāra, and Gaja Singha's intermediation in the same (S. 1828). The *khyāta* ends p. 311b with the death of Gaja Singha in Samvat 1844.

The *khyāta* of RĀJA SINGHA, which is a very brief one begins p. 312a, after a list of the sons and wives of Gaja Singha :—

हमै माराज राजसिंघजी राजा हुवा खूँ सरौर मै बंद तो
पैसडीज ऊँती पय राजतिलक विराजीयां पकै सरधा घणौ घट
गई... etc.

Rāja Singha had long been ill, and succumbed to his illness a few days after his accession. He left an infant son, Pratāpa Singha, who according to the chronicle, died of small-pox in the same year as his father (p. 312b).

The *khyāta* of SŪRATA SINGHA goes from p. 312b to p. 339a. It begins :—

पौकै सं० १८४७ पोष वद ६ मंगलवार नै माराजकवार रतन-
सिंघजी रौ जन्म हुवौ खर इगहीज साल फौज कर पधारीया
गाव कालू मांय कर डेरा चूरु हुवा ठाकर तिवजीसिंहजी पावां
नामा etc

The most important events related are the capture of Bhatanera (S. 1862, pp. 313a-314b)—it was after capturing it that Sūrata Singha changed its old name into that of Hanu mānagadha—the Sindh expedition (S. 1858-9, pp. 314b-315b) the coalition of Sūrata Singha with Jagata Singha of Jaipur and Savāi Singha of Pohakarana against Māna Singha of Jodhpur (S. 1863-5, pp. 316b-320a), the invasion of Bikaner by the Jodhpur army (pp. 320a-322a), the fight for Cūrū (pp. 324b-ff) the treaty concluded with the East India Company in Samvat 1875, of which a copy is inserted pp. 330b-331b, the help received from the English (pp. 332a-ff), etc. The *khyāta* ends p. 339a with the death of Sūrata Singha (S. 1885).

The *khyāta* of RATANA SINGHA begins p. 339b as follows —

सं० १८८५ वैसाख वद ५ श्रीमाराज रतनसिंहजी तषत
विराजीयाः कर्गमौल मै सू० पहला तौ गांव सेघसर रै गोदाहै
... तिनक कीयौ श्रीहजूर रै वा० पीछै माजन रां ठाकरा वैरीसालजी
सरसिंहोत हजूर रै तिनक कीयौ... etc.

It is the most diffuse of all the *khyātas* and numbers 55 leaves containing a very minute and particular account of all the events, most of them unimportant, in Ratana Singha's reign, which it would be difficult and superfluous to mention here in detail. The death of Ratana Singha (S. 1908) is told p. 393b, and after it a series of *marasyā kavittas* by Vīṭhū Bhoma is quoted, and with it ends the work.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 2 :—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली नै पीढियाँ नै
फुटकर बातें .

A MS. in the form of an ordinary book, cloth-bound consisting of 82 leaves wrongly numbered as 81, of which 6 loose, 3 at the beginning and 3 at the end. Size 9½" x 6½". Many pages are blank. The written pages contain from 12 to 15 lines of writing of 13 to 16 *aksaras*. Old Marwari script, except pp. 25a-27a, which are in *devanāgarī*, and were apparently written long after the rest of the MS. Date, about the end of the Samvat-century 1600. In the script no difference is made between ढ and ड.

The MS. is a very important and valuable one, especially in view of its age. It contains the works following. —

(a) राठौड़ां री वंसावली राउ सीहेंजी सू राउ कल्याणमलजी

वॉई, pp 1a-24a A genealogical sketch of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhò to *rāva* Kalyāna Mala, who died at Bikaner in Samvat 1630. It begins —

राजि श्रीसीहोजी कनवज ऊंती आ[य] घेड रह्यो पकै
श्रीदारकाजी री [जात] नु हालीयो सु विचालै पाटण मुल[रा]ज
सोलंकी री रजवार सु : लामौ फु[ला]णो उजाड घंशा कीया सु ते रे
लीये सीहजे (*sic*) नु रावै पकै सीहेंजी कहो नु जात करि नै धिरतो
आईस पकै धिरता आया ताहरा : लामौ फुलांणी मारीयो पकै सीहेंजी
नु : मुलराज परनाय नै घेड मेल्होया (p. 1a).

and continues with a list of the sons of Sīhò who are here represented as four, to wit, Āsathāna, Sonaga, Ajò, and Renū and with regard to the last one it is stated that his son was killed by some Cārāṇas, whom he used to feast at his table (p. 1b). Follow lists of the sons of Āsathāna, Dhādhala, Udala, Salakhò, and Virama, containing almost only bare names. With Virama (p. 3b), the genealogy enlarges into a compendious *khyātu* or historical sketch. This begins :—

तथा : वीरमजी महेवै : मालेजी कंन्हे रहता नै जोइया भटनेर
घारबारे रे (*sic*) रहै आपत भाहे वुगो हालीयो पकै जोइयो:
लुणे नुं चुवडराय मारीयो...

Follows the account of Cūddò, Virama De's son, from the legend of his having been brought up by Cārāṇa Ālhò at Kalāū (p. 6a), to his death under the walls of Nāgòra (p. 12a) :—

पकै मुलतान री फोजा नै दिक्की रा फोजा ले नै राउ चुहे
उपर नागोर आयो राउ चुडो नागोर मारीया पकै केल्हण अणुठो
गयो हंमै ।

Next comes a list of the sons of Cūddò and after it the narrative is continued with Satò and Rina Mala, the adventures of Narabada being kept in prominent view. P. 17a gives a list of the sons of Jodhò, in which Vikò is the first, and a preliminary account of him is given as follows. —

१ राजि श्रीवीकोजी नु ! नागसु

बाहरा कितराहेक दिन उसीया रचीया पकै कोडमदेसर राउ

मिहमल री बयर रांगगदे री दीकरी तलाव कराडीयो तेथ रहा ।

With page 17b the account of Vikò is resumed, from the attempt he made to make himself lord of Jodhpur at the death of Jodhò —

पकै जोधोजी राम कहो सु टीकाइत नीवो ऊतो सु पेहली
राम कहो हुतो पकै राउ वीको कोडमदेसर ऊतो सु राः वेरसल
भीमोत वीकेजी नु कहाडीयो जु राउ जोधै राम कहो कै जे विगर
गठ मै चढीया तु आयो तो टीको तो नु हुसो पकै राउ वीको
कोडमदेसर हुती हाणीयो सु पेडै माहै आवंत अंमल कर नै सुतो
सु मोवडै रो आयो ने ता पेहली हाडी जसमादे उतर नै वेरसल
नु हाथा गेहर नै ले चढी गठ उपर पकै सातल नु टीको दीन्ही
तिवरै राउ वीकोही आयो पकै गठ घेरीयो राउ वीकै सुः (sic).

The *khyāta* of Vikò comes to an end p. 19b with the foundation of Bikaner. The following pages contain a very brief account of Lūna Karaṇa, and then only bare lists of names of the sons of Vikò (p. 20b), Lūna Karaṇa (p. 22b), Jōta Si (p. 23a) and Kalyāṇa Mala (p. 23b-24a).

(b) दिल्ली रै पातसाहाँ रौ याद, pp. 25a-27a. A list of the Emperors of Dillī from Sultān Samakā Gorī (1st) to Jahāṅgīr (73th). Apparently written at a later time than the rest of the MS.

(c) साँखलाँ दहियाँ सँ जांगलू लियो ते रौ हाल, pp. 37a-b. A very interesting little note on Ajiyāpura (Jāgalū ?) and Prithu Rāja, and how the Sākhalās conquered Jāgalū from the Dahiyās —

दहोयाणी अजीयादे (गांव) रिगोहरौ दहोये रै बैटौ राजा
प्रिथीराज नु मांगी ऊती सु डोलौ दहोया ले ने हात्तीया ऊता पकै
जागलु आय रहा पकै अजीयादे कोट आय रे नाव अजीयापुर
कराडीया आगै जंगल धरती ऊती किउ न ऊतौ पकै राजा प्रिथी-
राज सीकार रामण (sic) इये धरती आयो ऊतौ ताहरा अजीयापुर
आयो पकै बायर नु डे अजमेर गयो नै दहोया अजीयादे रे साथ

ऊता सु रह्योसा पक्के सांघलां (रावसो.) रुम (नागोर रे माव) ऊती
 आथ नै रासीसर रह्यो पक्के उपाधीयो १ केसव सांघलां रे ऊतो तिग
 कुड कर नै सांघलां सं वात कीवी जु थो नु जांगलु दीरा दु सांघला
 नु मराड नै पक्के दह्योसा नु सांघलां बेटी [दी]न्ही पक्के जान आई
 ऊती ताहार (sic) समलां [द]ह्योसा नु चुक कर नै सांघला मारीया
 मार नै जाय जांगलु लीयो उव सांघला रहता पक्के ।

(d) राठौड़ाँ री पीठियाँ राउ सीहेजी सूँ वीकानेर रै राउ
कल्याणमलजी तौई, pp. 39b-43b A series of genealogical lists
 containing only bare names and almost identical with the lists
 in (a).

(e) राठौड़ाँ री पट्टावली आसपाल सूँ वीकानेर रै राजा सूरज-
सिङ्गजी तौई, p. 46b. A list of the Rāthōra rulers from Āsa
 Pāla to Sūrajā Singha rājā of Bikaner. Containing only bare
 names

(f) राउ जोधेजी री वेढाँ कियों री याद, pp. 47a-48b A list
 of the battles fought by rāva Jodhō, beginning —

कुवरपदे थंका (sic).

१ केरवी मारीयो

ताहरा वाहर चड्यो सु चुहलराई आपड्यो ओथ वेठ
 ऊई... etc.

(g) वीदावताँ री विगत, pp. 53b-56b. A note on the Vidā-
 vatas from rāva Jodhō, who conquered Lāranū, Chāpara and
 Dronapura from the Mohilas Ajita, Vachō, and Kānō, and gave
 the land to his son Vidō, down to Bhopata Rāmōta, whose
 domains were confiscated by rājā Rāya Singha in Samvat 1628.
 The note contains a list of the seven sons of Vidō and the
 villages they possessed, and then a short historical account of
 the Vidāvatas down to Bhopata, and their relations with the
 rulers of Bikaner and the Pathāṇas of Nāgōra. The note
 begins —

मोहिल अजीत नै रांगौ वड्यो इयां हो राजधान लाडंगु नै
 कापर ऊतो नै दयपुर मोहिल कान्हो वखो पक्के ई श्रीजोधयो

(mc) समझा नु मारि नै मोहिले रे री (mc) घरितो से नै राखि
श्रीबोदेजो नु राखीयो... etc.

(h) काँधलौताँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 58b-60b. A series of genealogical lists of the Kādhalōta Rāthōras containing only bare names. It ends with the two sons of Jagō Sāidāsōta Nāraun and Rāgho Dāsa.

(i) जोधवात जोधपुर रै धरियाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 63a-65b. Genealogical lists of the successors of Jodhō, coming down as far as the sons of Udē Sīngha. The lists contain only bare names except for a short narrative in prose which is inserted pp. 64a ff. and the subject of which are Candra Sena and his sons Ugra Sena, Rāya Sīngha, and Āsakarana, and his brother Udē Sīngha. This narrative begins as follows:—

जोधपुर तुरकाणो कै (i) चंदसेणजी राम कहो ताहरा टीको
बासकर (sic) नु दीन्हो पकै कितरेहेके दिहाडै उगरसेन कहो नु
मो कंन्हा चाकरी कराडौ की नही... etc.

(j) राउल मालै नै जगमाल मालाउत रै दीकराँ रै नाम तथा
पोहकरणाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 74b-75a. Three genealogical lists giving only bare names the third of which comes down as far as Sūjō Lūkāvata.

(k) भाटियाँ री पौडियाँ, pp. 78a-81b. Genealogical lists of the Bhātīs of Jesalmer, Derāvāra, Vikamapura Pūgaḷa, and Hapāsara. The first list begins:—

भाटौ ऊवा ताँह री विगत (i) १ भाटौ १ मांजमराव १
मंगलराव १ बीजल १ देदल १ केहर १ तंगु तणौट कराडीयो १
विजैराव १ देवराव देरावर कराडीयो १ मुघ १ बाहु... etc.

The last name in the first list is *rāṇḍa Kalyāṇa Dāsa* Hararājōta, who is here stated to have succeeded in Samvat 1670.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 8:—बौकानेर रै राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात देसदरपण तथा पढ़ाँ र गाँवाँ रौ विगत.

A cloth-bound volume, consisting of 166 leaves, each measuring $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Nearly 30 leaves blank. Each page contains about 25 lines of writing, and each line about 50 *akṣaras*. The MS. was all written by one and the same hand apparently some 30-40 years ago. It is a copy from another MS. as clearly shown by the frequent empty spaces in the text. It contains two different works, to wit :—

(a) बौकानेर रै राठौड़ा रौ ख्यात देसदरपण सिखायच दयालदास

द्वत, pp 1a—57b. A history of the Rāṭhōra rulers of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Ratana Śiṅha (Samvat 1902). The date of the composition of the work and the name of its author are recorded in ten *dūhās* in Piṅgala in the first page, which form a kind of introduction and explain that the *khyāta* called *Deśadarpana*, i.e. "the mirror of the country," was compiled by *kavi* [Śindhāyaca] Dayāla Dāsa by order of *rāva* [Vēda Mahatā] Jasavanta Śiṅha, during the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Śiṅha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1927 (1871 A.D.). Dayāla Dāsa is the same Cāraṇa who compiled the *Khyāta* No. 1, described above. The present work, however is not identical with the last-mentioned one, but differs from it to some degree especially in the first part. The *Deśadarpana* is a much less finished and co-ordinate work than *Khyāta* No. 1. It is a very summary and defective chronicle from the beginning down to the accession of *mahārājā* Gaja Śiṅha (Samvat 1802), and a very minute and diffuse one from the accession of Gaja Śiṅha to the end.

The work begins with a list of the names of the Rāṭhōras of Bikaner, from Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Dūgara Śiṅha (262nd), which contains only bare names, and then the narrative, in Marwari prose, begins from *rājā* Puñja (247th). P. 4a gives the following account of *rāva* Sihō :—

२५५ मी पौढी सीयोजी सेतरामजी रा हुवा तिखा रौ जनम रौ बाद सं ११८५ काती व ५ रौ जनम सं १२१२ वैसाख व १२ राजा हुवा : बाध २४०००० रौ पैदा सुं कीताइक परगनां सुं इनायत कनोज ऊई सु पातसाह रौ चाकरी मै रजु हुवा . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Pikaner proper begins from p 7b with an account of how *rāva* Jodhō defeated *rano* Ajta Mohila and

conquered from him Chhapara and Dronapura. In the reasons for Vikō's and Kādhalā's emigration are given much in the same way as in MS. 1.—

उगहोज दीनां कवर वीकोजी काकाजी कांधलजी सु इकसास
घणो जंतो सु कांधलजी सुं कवर वीकोजी वतलाय रह्या था राव
जोधजी यां नुं देसीया इसो फुरमायो ब्याज तो काका कांधलजी
सुं भतीज है सला हुवै सु जाणां कां इसी दीसे कै काई नवी जमी
घाटसी . . . etc.

The *khyāta* of Vikō continues in the next two pages, his conquests being simply mentioned one after another. About the expedition against Jodhpur, it is said that Vikō succeeded in looting the city (p. 9b). The *khyāta* of Lāma Karana (pp. 10a-11b) contains exactly the same events as MS. 1, and they are also given in the same order. The *khyāta* of Jēta Sī begins p. 11b as follows :—

सं १५८३ सांवण सुद ५ नुं गांव नापासर है डेरां सुं वीदावत
कौल्याणदास री तरफ री ओठी आयो तै रा समंचाग मातमपोसी
वासतै कौल्याणदास आवै कै इसा समाचार रावजी श्रीजैतसी सुं मालम
हुवा : तै पर रावजी कहायो वात समझी अठै आवण री कुंही काम
नह्यौ . . . etc..

and ends abruptly p. 13b with the mention of Rāya Mala De's expedition against Bikaner. Follow the *khyātas* of Kalyana Mala (p. 14a), Rāya Sīgha (pp. 14a-15b), Dalapata Sīgha (pp. 15b-16b), Sūra Sīgha (pp. 17a-18a), Karana Sīgha (pp. 18a-18b), Anopa Sīgha (pp. 18b-19a), Sarūpa Sīgha (p. 19a), Sujāna Sīgha (pp. 19a-20b), and Jorāvar Sīgha (pp. 20b-21a) all of which are very abridged and defective some of them consisting only of a few lines and giving only the dates of the principal events. This part of the work contains no commemorative songs.

The latter part of the work, which describes the reigns of Gaja Sīgha, Sūrata Sīgha, and Ratana Sīgha, is compiled on altogether different lines and contains much the same substance as the corresponding part in MS. 1. The *khyāta* of Gaja Sīgha begins, p. 21a, as follows :—

श्रीजी जैपुर था सु रीणी पधारीया तहै वीकानेर सु जंतो
जी साजा गया वीकानेर

सं १८०२ असाठ न्ह

१४ नु आख पीरो पछे गादो बीराजीबा पछे सँ १८०२ उखहो रात
कवरजी अमरसौधजी गांव गाढवालै सुं परबारा जोधपुर राजा अभै-
सौधजी कन्है मदत लेबण साख गया . . . etc.

and comes to an end p 26b Then follows the *khyāta* of Sūrāt
Singha (pp. 26b-32b), and lastly that of Ratana Singha (pp 32b
57b). This begins.—

सँ १८८५ बैसाख व्द ५ गदीनसौध हुवा बैसाख व्द ५ नु श्रीजी
प्रोसाध कर करखमोल मै पधारीया : तबत ऊपर बीराजीबा पहला
तो गांव सेबसर है गोदारा श्रीजी है तौलक कौयो पछे महानन है
ठाकर बीका रतनसौधोत बैहीदालजी सेरसौधोत तौलक कौयो . . .
etc

From a comparison of the few lines quoted above with the
corresponding ones in MS 1 (p 339b), it will be seen how
closely the two MSS agree with one another. In fact, especi-
ally as far as the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is concerned, the
text in the two works is identical, except for slight differences
in the wording and the use of different synonyms. In the
Deśadarpana, the *khyāta* of Ratana Singha is not completed.
It breaks off in Samvat 1902 with the mention of the contin-
gent Ratana Singha sent to Maroṭha in help of the English
(p 57b corresponding to p 378b in MS 1)

(b) वीकानेर है पड़ों है गाँवों री विगत, pp. 76a-154a. A

descriptive list of the villages in the Bikaner State, classified
according to the names of their different tenants with the
figures of their respective income population, etc., and also
summary accounts of the principal events in the history of each
fief, as well as genealogical lists of the ancestors of the present
tenants, etc. Compiled under the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār
Singha, and probably intended to form a kind of supplement
to the *khyāta* (a) described above. The work begins from the
villages assigned to the temples for their maintenance :—

श्रीदेवस्थाना तानकै (sic) गांव मंडोया तै री तपसौल इय भांव,

then follow the other fiefs. As a specimen of the nature of
the work we may take the account of the fief of Mahājana,
which begins p. 98a as follows :—

रेष	गांव	पैदावारी
८६	८७	५१०००

ठीकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लीखीजे तैं रो वीगत इण भांत कै (1) हमार ठा° अमरसौधजी ठाकर रे घर पटै रा गांव १०६ ठाकर बंदगी में पोहता तैं सुं वधाई रा गांव ११ परधान ठाकरां रे अमरावत कै त्यां रे पटै गांव १५ इण भांत पटो तो गांव ओक सो पैतीस १३५ रो लीखीजे परंत हमार पटै वाः आवाद कमतो कै तैं रो तपसौल इण भात ठा° हावी मीसल सीहै बैठै महाजन रो ठीकाणो रावजी श्रीखणकरजी रे राज मै वडा कवर रतनसीजी या ज्यां नै अबल मै ठीकाणो बंधाघो संवत १५६२...

Then follows a list of all the villages in the field of Mahājana. The work describes first the fields of the Rāthōras (Vikā, Jodhā, Rūpāvata, Vīdāvata, etc.) and then those of the chiefs belonging to other tribes of Rajputs (Bhātī, Tāvāra, Parīhāra, Kaehavāha, Pāvāra, Vāghora, etc.).

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 4:—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ाँ रो वात तथा वंसावली.

A MS. consisting of 54 leaves, of which about one half covered with writing, and the other half blank. Incomplete, apparently one or two leaves being missing at the end. Each leaf measures 8½" × 6" and contains 23 lines of writing of about 18 *aksaras* each. Written all by one hand, some 150-200 years ago. Cloth-bound, but with loose leaves. The script is very incorrect *devanāgarī* and makes no distinction between ङ and ञ.

The MS. contains:—

(a) राठौड़ाँ रो वात राव सीहेजी सुं राजा रायसिङ्गजी ताई,

pp 1a-23b A very summary historical sketch of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from *rāva* Sīhō to *rājā* Rāya Sīngha, apparently compiled during the reign of the latter. The first part of the work, from the beginning to the reign of Lūna Karana (pp. 1a-15b) is written on the very same and identical lines as (a) in MS. 2 the only difference being in that the account here is much more ample than that in MS. 2 and moreover

songs are abundantly interspersed. Many passages are practically identical in the two works, only the wording is slightly altered by the use of different synonyms and expressions. There is no doubt that of the two versions, that contained in MS. 2 is the original. To give an idea of the close dependency of the two works on one another I quote below the beginning of our MS 4 (a), which the reader may compare with the beginning of MS 2 (a) quoted in the above pages —

सौहोजी षेड गांव आय नै रहैया पकै श्रीद्वारिकाजी री जात
 तु हाजीया बीच पाटण सोलंकी मूलराज री रजवार उठै डेरा कौया
 सु मूलराज चावोडां रो दोहौतो चावोडां रै भाटी लाभे फुलांणी सुं वैर
 सु लाभे घेठै करण मै निबला घात दीया तै सुं राज रो धंणी मूलराज
 ऊवो सु मूलराज सौहैजी सुं मिलीयो कहो मारे लाभे सुं वैर कै थे
 मारी मदाह (sic) कगो . . . etc.

The narrative continues on the same lines as in MS 2 (a) only more diffuse, as far as the expedition of Lūna Karana against Jesalmer, the account of which ends p. 15b, as follows —

सु अठा सु लुणकरण फोज कर चढीयो सु जेसलमेर सु कोस हैक
 परीया बावलांणी सुधा परीया रावल गढ मां बैठै जोयो,

corresponding to the following passage in MS. 2 (a), (p. 20a) —

ता पकै राज लुणकरण वले कटक करि नै जेसलमेर गया राजल गढ
 भालीयो पकै कोट दोला फेर नै पाका आया.

The rest of the work finds no correspondence in MS 2 (a) which is interrupted after the list of the sons of Lūna Karana corresponding to p. 16a in the present MS. Pp. 16a-23b contain a continuation of the narrative, on quite the same lines, from the accession of Jēta Si to the reign of Rāya Singha. I give below the last lines, from which it would appear that the work was composed under the last-mentioned *rājā*. —

अर रायसंघजी राज करें देस मां अमल दस्तुर ऊवो पकै पात-
 साह अकवर गुजरात रयासा पर आवे स [हे]रा अजमेर ऊवा तद अठा
 सुं रायसंघजी रांमसंघजी दुआ उमराव सारा साथ ले अजमेर पातसा
 री पावां लागे पंख पातसा ईहां सु राजी नही.....पकै इहां अरज
 कौवो जो गुजरात पर हरवण नै हुसा चाकरी सुनरो अर देसासा तर

पातसा खन्हे वीकानेर री नवमोहररो राजावो खजमर री स
तईनाथ ईश भात पाकर हुवा.

Here ends the work proper. After the end, 4 commemorative *dhāhās* are added which have nothing to do with Rāj Singhā and whereof the text is very incorrect.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 236-260

genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Jodhpur from *āra* Siho to *mahārājā* Abhē Singhā. It contains only names and reference to the principal events and dates. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1781.

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री वंसावली, pp. 260-274

similar genealogy of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner from *āra* Vikō to *mahārājā* Anopa Singhā. The latest date mentioned is Samvat 1726, but the genealogy is incomplete, one or more leaves having gone lost at the end of the MS.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort Bikaner.

MS. 5:—वीकानेर री ख्यात महाराजा सुजाण-
सिद्धजी सँ महाराजा गजसिद्धजी ताँई नै
दूजी फुटकर वाताँ तथा प्रिथीराजरासौ.

A huge volume, cloth-bound, numbering 374 leaves, 16½" x 11½" in size. Each page contains from 36 to 42 lines of writing, and each line from 30 to 35 *aksaras*. Written by different hands, all in *devanāgarī* script. About 100 years old, at the most. A few pages blank. The volume contains:—

(a) महाराजा सुजाणसिद्धजी री वात, pp. 2a-5a. An historical sketch of the reign of *mahārājā* Sujana Singhā of Bikaner. Beginning:—

सँ १७४७ सांवण सुद ३ री जन्म सँ १७५७ वैसाख सुद ७ पा
बैठा जेठ वद १९ श्रीवीकानेर वधाइ आइ पातसाह श्रीखोरंगसाह

पाकरी मै सोबै या सँ १७६३ मितो पागुह

खोरगसाह फोत ऊवो अथौवसिंहजी पातसाह री सुख नै जाखोर सु
असवार हुय जोधपुर कायंस कौयो . . . etc

The work contains a description of the Jodhpur expedition against Bikaner, lead by Bhandārī Raghunātha, the conspiracy of Ajita Singha to murder Sujāna Singha through Vyāsa Dīpa Canda, the marriage of Sujāna Singha at Dūgarapura (S 1776) and the war with Jodhpur of Samvat 1790-92

(b) महाराजा जोरावरसिंहजी तथा राजसिंहजी री ख्यात नै
जूनी ख्यात री वार्ता, pp 6a-95b A chronicle of the reigns of
Jorāvar Singha and Raja Singha of Bikaner, with special refer-
ence to the wars with Jodhpur and digressional dialogues on
the earlier history of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States.
The work begins, —

...नै देस मै राजा श्रीअभैसिंहजी वधतसिंहजी है थांथां उपर
असवार हुवा वीदासर गोपालपुरै सुकांस हुवा परै सुं राजा वधतसिंहजी
प्रोहत जगताथ जैदेवांणी पोहकरणी जमीयत जोधपुर नागोर वगेरै
सेधावत साटूलसिंध जगरांमोत फोज भारी ले नै श्रीजी री फोज है
सुकालनै आय उतरैया...,

and proceeds immediately to relate the attack on Bikaner by
Abhē Singha of Jodhpur, and the siege he laid to the fort. P 71
the first digression begins with the account of the mission of
Muhātō Ānanda Rūpa to Savāi Jē Singha of Jaipur to induce
him to take the field against Jodhpur and thus relieve the
siege of Bikaner. His dialogues with *mahārājā* Jē Singha begin
from p. 11b, where Jē Singha questions him about the earlier
history of Bikaner and its relations with Jodhpur —

महाराज श्रीसवाईजेसिंहजी फुरमाइ जो मुहंताजी जोधपुर रा
सुं थांहारै आगली हकौकत किय तरै छै ।

The reply by Ānanda Rūpa is in the form of a summary
historical sketch of Bikaner, from *rāva* Vikō to *rājā* Dalapati
Singha (pp 11b-18a). To corroborate and illustrate his recital
Ānanda Rūpa has a bard summoned, his name Jayā Rāma
a Bārāṭha originally from Bikaner, who recites all the commemo-
rative songs referring to the events related. The narrative by
Ānanda Rūpa begins —

मुंहतैजी अरज किवी जो महाराज जांगलु सांखलं री राज थो
सु आपत री अदावत वा सु धरवी बैराब ऊह विख

जयह सांझो नापो मांखकराव रो राव जोधैजो कंनै जाय धरती रो
वैनती किवी.. etc. (p 11b),

and continues with the *khyāta* of Vīkō his conquests his foundation of Bikaner, and his expedition against Jodhpur (pp. 11b-12b). Then follow the *khyātas* of Lūna Kārāṇa (pp 12b-13a) which contains only the account of the expedition against Jaisalmer and some commemorative songs Jēta Si (pp 13a-13b) Kalvāṇa Singha (pp. 15b-16a), Rāya Singha (pp 16a-17a), and Dalapata Singha (pp 17a-18a), all of which are more or less defective and incomplete. After Ānanda Rūpa has completed the account of the reign of Dalapata Singha, *mahā-
vāṇā* Jē Singha interrupts his recital by questioning him about the origin of his family. The reply of Ananda Rūpa is contained in pp. 18a-19a where he traces his pedigree to Osiva whence his ancestor Siva Rāja Sālāvata emigrated to Bikaner during the time of *rāva* Vīkō. —

...ओसीयां मांझारो कदीस वास धो नै ओ मुलक सं—

राव चवडै वीरमोत मंडोहर लीवी तिण दिन सं दरबार मै यग कै तठा
धकै राव जोधैजी रो (*sic*) कवर वीकैजी साथ ओसीयां नु सिवराज
सालावन भायांवसी लोक सुधो आयो...etc. (p. 18a).

The dialogical digression ends p. 19b with an account of the contest Bikaner had with *rāva* Amara Singha after the Emperor had assigned Nāgōra to the latter.

From p. 20a the main narrative is resumed with a description of the council Jē Singha held with his nobles, and how they all resolved to draw their swords against Jodhpur. Pp. 20b-21a describe the march of the Jaipur army and the alarm of Abhē Singha, who in great haste raised the siege of Bikaner and ran to the defence of his capital. *Sākha rō dūhō* —

लीन¹ महीना पांच दिन गढ सू² गोता बाय ।

अभमलही घर आवियो³ पू⁴दै आग लगाय ॥ १ ॥

P. 21b a new digression begins, also in the form of dialogues, the interlocutors this time being Jē Singha of Jaipur, Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra, Dalel Singha of Bīdī, and other chiefs assembled in the Jaipur camp. The first recital is by Bakhat Singha, who in compliance with a request of Jē Singha, relates the early history of Jodhpur from *rāva* Sihō to *rāva* Jodhō (pp 22a-30b). This recital begins :—

आमलां बुजरका कंनै इय तरै सुणी कै परंपरा राठोड़ा रो कनवज

रजध्यानी सु महाराज श्रीजैचन्दजी दसेपांगुलो कहाखो ताहा री साहिबी
रा कठा ताह वषांग कहो ताहरै वरदाइसेन ऊवो ताहरै पाट सेतराम
नै सेतरामजी रै सीहोजी ऊवा...etc.,

and ends with the foundation of Jodhpur by *rāva* Jodhō in Samvat 1515. The conversation is continued in pages 306-326 with the early history of the Sisodiyās (pp. 306-316), the Bhātis (pp. 316-32a), the Devarās, the Hādās, and the Kachavāhās (pp. 32a-b), related partly by Jē Singhā and partly by the other chiefs present. Then the thread of the narrative is resumed with the account of how Jē Singhā and his allies levied a contribution from Jodhpur and returned to their country, after having attained their object, the relief of the siege of Bikaner. *Sākha rō dūhō* by Gādāṇa Khīva Rāja (p. 33a) —

वीकानेर गचंद जिम गहे अमै रजग्राह ।

सुखे पुकार सिद्धाय की हर ची पर जैसाह ॥ १ ॥

P. 33a describes a meeting of Jorāvar Singhā and Jē Singhā at Vanāra, after which the *khyāta* of Jorāvar Singhā is continued with an account of internal disturbances and the coalition of Bakhat Singhā and Abhē Singhā against Jaipur, till the death of Jorāvar Singhā in Samvat 1802 (p. 38a).

The *khyāta* of Gaja Singhā begins in the same page 38a as follows :—

श्रीजी रै कवर तो कोइ ऊवो नही साराइ अमरावां सुतकुदीवा
हजरीयां नै धिकर उपनो जो कासु कीजै तिख समै रा°(?) बलरामसिंघ
केसोदासोत थाप किसनसिंघोत वीको अमरसिंघजी री जिनायत थो
सो किखही सुतकुदी नै पुक्कीयो नही नै रा°(?) कुसलसिंघ प्रधीराजोत
री वौंटो री सैहखान ले नै चढ गयो...etc.

Immediately after the installation of Gaja Singhā, comes the war with Jodhpur, which is related at some length till the meeting of Gaja Singhā and Bakhat Singhā at Nāgōra in Samvat 1806 (p. 44a). P. 45a begins the third and last dialogical digression. This time the chief interlocutors are Gaja Singhā, Bakhat Singhā, Kachavāhō Dāl Singhā and Muhatō Manā Rupa, and the place of their meeting is Kāliyāvāsa. The subjects treated in the conversation are the three following: how Savāi Jē Singhā went for help to Ajita Singhā of Jodhpur, when Amber was sequestered (pp. 45a-46b), how Orangzeb punished Jodhpur after the death of Jasavanta Singhā (pp. 46b-48a) and how Ajita Singhā of Jodhpur was murdered by his son

Pakhat Singh, p. 48a-4. He is told that he himself and it is interesting to see how cynically he confesses his horrible crime and throws the blame on his young age and the drink he had indulged in:—

मांझारी ठांडा री सु (sic) बुध थी नै बालक था नै भाग अरोगता
तै री तरंग उठती क्य सोच विचार कियो नही लीख सु सं° १७८२
मिति आसाठ सुद १३ रात रा सुतां नै क्रिद पाय चूक कियो सु ऊगहार
रा कारण पुठै वडो केहरवाणो ऊवो.....मांझारी नून बुध थी
तिख सु इसो काम हाथे वणायो... (p. 48b).

Pp. 49a-53b contain an account of the new coalition of Bakhat Singha, Gaja Singha and Isari Singha of Jaipur, against Rama Singha of Jodhpur, and of Bakhat Singha's installation on the throne of Jodhpur in Samvat 1807. The remaining pages (54a-95b) simply contain a continuation of the chronicle of Gaja Singha from his marriage at Jesalmer (S. 1808) to some important events which happened in Samvat 1828.

(c) वीरमायण डाडौ बहादर री कही, pp. 97a-104b. The *Vīramāyana* a heroic poem on the exploits of Vīrama De Salakhāvata, by Dhādhī Bahādar. Beginning —

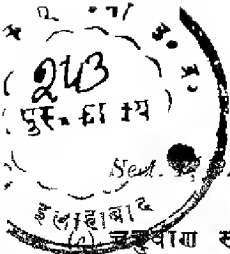
अत मत कायव सुद्ध लहां उकती । सुप्रस होय दीजे सरखती ।
पोह राठोड़ अचल कचपती । कहां जिम कमधां कौरती ॥ १ ॥

End. —

अमर जुग चार अरैहण । खब कुमंत रोर भेटण संगट । कारज
मनं वांछत करण । सुज मात तात बंधव सयण । सध गोम थारै सरण ।
क क क ।

(d) वीकानेर री हकीमत घणियाँ री, pp. 105a-107b. A very summary sketch of the history of Bikaner from *rāra Vikō* to *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (S. 1726, pp. 105a-107a), followed by genealogical accounts of the Rāthōras who immigrated with Vikō from Jodhpur, divided according to their *khāpas* Kā dhala, Ūdāvata, etc. Beginning:—

राव बीकौ जोधावत रांणी नोरंगदै सांघली रा पेट रा बेटा २ हुवा
बीकौ ने बीदौ दोनुइ भाई ऊवा राव बीकौ जोधावत सं° १४८७ रा
आंवण सुदि १५ री जनम सं° १५२७ वैसाख सुद ३ जोधपुर कुटी नै
मांव सुहासर आय रवा etc



(e) जुवाण सीसोदिया वगैरे रजपूतों री पौढियाँ तथा साहबी री जगवाँ, pp 107b-111b. Genealogical accounts of the Caha-vānas (p. 107b), the Sisodiyās and their branches (pp. 108a-110a) the Bhātīs (p. 110a) the Devarās (pp. 110a-b), the Mohilas (p. 110b), the Sindhalas (pp. 110b-111a) the Solankīs (p. 111a), and the Pāvāras (pp. 111a-b)

(f) पातसाह औरङ्गजेब री हकीगत, pp 111b-121a. An account of the reign of Orangzeb with special reference to his war with Jodhpur, from the Golakunda expedition and the founding of Orangābād to the loss of Jodhpur in Samvat 1743. The two first pages contain a kind of introduction, in which the most salient events in the reigns of Akbar, Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān are cursorily mentioned. The work begins—

पातसा अकबर हमान्ज री दीली री धणी तिण रा परवाड़ा सं १६११ पातसा हमान्ज दीली लीवी सु दीली री कोट जोवेती थो सु कागरा थो गौर पड़ीयो सु सुवो अकबर नानो थो टीकी बैठो...etc

(g) राठौड़ा री वंसावली, pp. 122a-132b. An historical sketch of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur, from *rājā* Padārtha to the death of *kūvara* Jagata Singha, son of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha, in Samvat 1733 (p. 130b), followed by a few disconnected notes on very disparate subjects mostly connected with the history of Marwar. Beginning—

राजा पदारथ (सरथ) री बेटो सं ६११ पाट बुँठो राजा ग्यान पदारथ री सं ६३३ रा वे ॥ सुद पू जन्म...etc.

(h) प्रिथीराज चौहान री रासो कवि चन्दबरदाई री कहियो, pp 134a-373b. A very incorrect copy of the *Prithī Rāja Rāso* from the beginning to the end of the *Dhanakathā*.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 6 :—नागौर रै मामलै री बात नै कविता.

A little MS in the form of a *gutakā* cloth-bound number ng 13² leaves ७" x 5½" in size Pp ११b १६b 45b 96b and 121b

13.b are blank. The [] less full [] t [] rting ontin from to 16 lines, of 13 to 21 *akṣaras*. Leaves 100-110 exhibit 16 puerile pictures in water-colours illustrating episodes of the *Rasālīlā rā dūhā* [see (d) below]. The MS. is about 250 years old. P. 7b gives a date - *Samvat* 1696, *Jetha suda* 13 *sanvārā* and a name, Rughanātha, as the name of the writer. Marwari script. No distinction is made between ड and ढ.

The MS. contains —

(a) परिच्छाँ दूहा वगैरे फुटकर बातों, pp. 1a-11b

(b) नागौर है मामलै रौ कविता, pp. 12a-21a. Three com-

memorative songs, namely a *gīta*, a *ḥamālā* and a *nīsānī* on the contest between Karāṇa Sīṅha of Bikaner and Amara Sīṅha of Nāgōra described in the next paragraph below. The three songs especially celebrate the valour of Mūhatō Rama Canda, one of the chiefs in the forces of Bikaner. The *gīta* is by Cāraṇa Jagō, and the *ḥamālā* by Cāraṇa Deva Rāja Vikāṇī puriyō. The name of the author of the *nīsānī* is not given. The three songs begin respectively —

gīta. दलार्थभ बदसंभ...etc.,

ḥamālā. कैरव पांडव कलहौया...etc.,

nīsānī. अवरल दवी अघर सघर...etc.,

(c) नागौर है मामलै रौ बात, pp. 27a-45a. A very minute

and interesting account of the contest which took place in the years Samvat 1699-1700 between Nāgōra and Bikaner over the village of Jākhāniyō. After Nāgōra had been assigned in fief to *rāva* Amara Sīṅha, the son of Gaja Sīṅha of Jodhpur, Jākhāniyō had continued to remain in the possession of the *Rājā* of Bikaner. But in Samvat 1699 the Nāgōris went and sowed the fields round Jākhāniyō, and this eventually gave rise to the contest, which ended in Samvat 1700 (?) with a battle in which the forces of Amara Sīṅha were routed and their commander Singhavi Siha Mala, put to flight. The account of the sequel of the battle is continued till the death of Amara Sīṅha. The little work is very important, thanks to the minute particulars it contains, which throw an interesting light on some aspects of the feudal life of the period. It begins —

बीकानेर माहाराजा (sic) श्रीकरंगसिंहजी है राज ने नागौर राउ
अमरसिंह गजसंघोत रो राज सु नागौर बीकानेर रौ काकाड गाँ(°) १
जाघायौयो सु गांव बीकानेर रो ऊतो ने नागौर रा कहे लु गाव
माहारा दीवहीअ अवरणो हुतो etc and to tes

इसडो काम मुहते रामचद तु फवीसो बडो नाव ऊयो
पावसाही माहे वदोतो ऊवो इसडो वीकानेर काशी कामदार
ऊयो नं को ऊसी ।

(d) रसाजु रा दूहा, pp. 99b-115b Thirty-three *dūhās* be-
ginning: उंच(?)इ मइल चवंदडी ॥ २ ॥, namely from the fourth
quarter in the second *dūhō*, and ending राजा भोजु जुहारवे
॥ ३१ ॥.

(e) किवलूस रा दूहा, pp. 116a-117b. Thirty couplets be-
ginning: कियही सावण संयोग . etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of
Bikaner.

MS. 7 :—वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री नै बीजा लोकाँ री पीढियाँ.

A small *autakō*, cloth-bound, numbering 66 leaves, $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Each page contains 11-12 lines of writing of 15-22 *akṣaras*. Some pages have been left blank. The MS. was caused to be written by Chūdāna Khūmājī for the use of *kāwara* Ratana Singha, the son of *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha of Bikaner, in Samvat 1867 (see p 6b). It contains :—

(a) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै कँवरॉ रै गँवाँ रा दूहा, pp 1a-3b. A series of 21 *dūhās* giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōra rulers following: Sīhō, Salakhō, Virama, Cūdō, Rīma Mālā, Jodhō, Vikō, Lūna Karana, Jēta Si Kalyāna Mālā, Rāya Singha, Sūra Singha, Karana Singha, and Anopa Singha

(b) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री बंसावली, pp. 4a-6b. A list of mere names of the Rāthōra rulers of Bikaner, from Ādi Nārāyaṇa (1st) to *mahārājā* Sūrata Singha (159th).

(c) वीकानेर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रै संवत नै धाम पधारण री जगवाँ, pp. 7a-10b A prospectus giving the years of birth, accession, death, etc. of the rulers of Bikaner and also the

औ सौसोदीया आदि गैहिलोत कहौजे अक बात य सुगौ इगा
 ॥ ठकुराई पैहली दिषण सु नासकजंबक हुतौ सु इगां रै पुर्बज जै
 ॥ य रो सपासन हुतो etc

As a list of the contents of the first part of the *Khyata* going from the *Sisodhya ri khyata* (1) to the *Kanhara De ri vala* (28)—has been already given in "Descriptive Catalogue," Sect. i, Pt. i. MS. No. 6, it will be sufficient here to give an index of the contents of the second part, which is missing in the Jodhpur MSS 6, 7, 13 —

29. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 179a-180b.
30. राव चूँडैजी री वात, pp. 180b-183b.
31. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 183b-184b.
32. अरुङ्गमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 184b-185b.
33. राव रिणमलजी री वात, pp. 185b-190a.
34. रावल जगमलजी री वात, pp. 190a-b.
35. राव जोधैजी री वात, pp. 190b-192a.
36. राव वीकैजी री वात, pp. 192a-193a.
37. भटनेर री वात, pp. 193a-194a.
38. राव वीकैजी री वात वीकानेर वसायौ तै समे री,
pp. 194a-194b.
39. काँधलजी री वात, pp. 194b-195a.
40. राव तीडै री वात, pp. 195a-b.
41. पताई रावल री वात, pp. 195b-196a.
42. राव सलखैजी री वात, p. 196a.
43. गढ मखिड्या तै री ख्यात, pp. 196a-b.
44. राव रिणमल मइमद मारियौ तै री वात, pp. 196b-197a.
45. गोगादे वीरमदेवौत री वात, pp. 197a-198a.
46. [राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवराँ रा नाम*], pp. 198a-199a.
47. जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 199a-200b.
48. दूँदै जोधावत री वात, pp. 200b-201a.
49. खेतसी रतनसिखौत री वात, pp. 201a-203a.
50. गुजरात देस(?) री(?) वात, pp. 203a-204b.
51. बाबूजी री वात, pp. 205a-211b.

53. राव बगि वीरमदे री वात pp. 211b-213b
54. हरदास ऊहड़ री वात, pp. 213b-219a.
54. नरै सूजावत खीमै पोहकरणै री वात, pp. 219a-223a
55. जैमल वीरमदेवौत राव मालदे री वात, pp. 223a-225b
56. सीहै सौ घल री वात, pp. 225b-227b
57. राव रियमलजो री वात, pp. 227b-231b
58. नरबद सतावत सुपियारदे लाथौ ते समै री वात, pp. 231b-234b.
59. नरबद सतावत राणैजी नूँ आंख दीधी ते समै री वात, pp. 234b-235a.
60. राव लूँकरण री वात, pp. 235a-b.
61. मोहिनाँ री वात, pp. 235b-241a.
62. क्लीस राजकुली इतरे गठे राज करै [ते री विगत], p. 241b.
63. पँवारों री वंसावली, pp. 241b-242a.
64. राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 242a-244a.
65. [पातसाहँ गठ लिया ते रा संवत]*, pp. 244a-b.
66. दिल्ली राजा बैठा तियाँ री विगत, pp. 244b-246b.
67. सेतराम वरदाईसेनौत री वात, pp. 247a-251a.
68. राठौड़ राजावाँ री काँवरों नै सतियाँ रा नाम, pp. 251b-253a
69. किसनगठ री विगत, pp. 253a-254a.
70. राठौड़ाँ री तेरै साखों री विगत, pp. 254a-b.
71. जेसलमेर री ख्यात, pp. 254b-255a.
72. खज्जौत नारखौत वगैरे बीकानेर री सिरदारों री पौडियाँ, pp. 255b-259b.
73. पातसाहँ रा फुटकर संवत, p. 260a.
74. चन्द्रावताँ री वात, pp. 260b-264a.
75. सिखरी वहेलवै गथौ रहै ते री वात, pp. 264b-266b.
76. उदे री वात pp. 266b-269b

77. दूरे भोजन री बात pp 270a-72a
 78. खामखान्या री उनपत, pp. 272b-273a.
 79. दौलताबाद रा उमरावाँ री बात, pp 273a-b.
 80. मलकम्बर नै आकूतखी री याददास्त, pp. 274a-b
 81. साँगमराव राठौड़ री बात, pp 275a-280a.

The last four pages contain a very imperfect index of subjects.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 9:—राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री बात नै नापै साँखलै री बात .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 124 leaves, $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$ in size. Pages 73a-124b are blank. The pages filled with writing contain 18 lines each, and each line numbers 15 to 16 *akṣaras*. Beautiful, but inaccurate *devanāgarī* script. *खी* is often written for medial *खँ*. The MS was copied in Samvat 1926 (see p 72b).

The MS contains two works to wit. —

(a) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री बात, pp 1a-48b. A

biography of the five sons of Karana Singha *rājā* of Bikaner Anopa Singha, Kesari Singha, Padama Singha, Mohana Singha and Vanamālī Dāsa, the last one an illegitimate son. The work begins :—

महाराजा श्रीकरणसिङ्गजी बीकानेर बड़ो राज कीयो। बड़ो अड़घायत आंटीलो राजा हुवो। तुरक रो परभात रो मुह न देवता। दरबारो सईयद तुरक रहता त्यां नु मोली पेशवा कांतां मे आप घताया। सो पातसाह चाकरी बदले अहदी मेलीया। सो भली तरे जावतो करावता। यांवा नु मोकलो देता। याखी यारो यावता।... etc

The biography contains much fiction and has little historical value. The exploits of the five princes are related in

turn. After a general praise of the reign of Karana Singha comes a preliminary enumeration of his five sons and of the chiefs with whom they were connected by marriage, and then begins the biography of Anopa Singha which continues till p 36 (comm songs करे पांण अक्षुरांण...p. 2a. सुबे दण्ण सोहीयो.

p 2b-3a. कूवर वषांणु राजा करण रा.. p. 3b) Next comes the biography of Kesari Singha, containing a description of his feats of arms from the battle of Ujain in which he is stated to have fought at the side of Orangzeb (p. 4a). Third comes the biography of Padama Singha, which is the most diffuse of all and begins from p. 9a with the well-known quarrel over the deer:—

सो अक दिन मोहणसिंघ रो हौरण थो सो कुटो । सो कोटवाल पकड़ीयो । तद मोहणसिंघजी मोंणस' मेल कहायो । हिरण मारो थांहरै कै । आयो कै सो दिरावो । कोटवाल नटौयो...etc

(Comm. *nāṣṭānī* by Gādhana Goradhana Lakhamīdāsōta' इस साका अवरंग तषत इम ऊवा उवारे...pp 12a-13a). In the quarrel, Mohana Singha the fourth son of Karana Singha, lost his life. The biographical account of Mohana Singha consists practically all in the description of the part he had in the quarrel mentioned above. The biography of Padama Singha continues at length till p 38a where his glorious death in battle is related, but his amorous adventures and other minor anecdotes are kept more in view than his military exploits. Pp. 39a-42a form a sequel to the life of Padama Singha, and contain the story of a *navāh*, his friend, who became a *fakir* after Padama Singha's death. The biography of Vanamālī Dāsa comes last (pp. 42a-48b), and terminates with the account of how he was murdered by order of Anopa Singha.

(b) नामै साँखलै रो वात, pp 49a-72b. A biography of Napa Sāikhālō, the man who accompanied and helped *rāva* Vikō in his conquest of the new land. It begins from the murder of *rāva* Rina Mala at Citora:—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांणे कुंमै चूक कयो (sic) मोपे पुवार रे कहै । सो आदमी अठारे लेख महिपो रिणमलजी रे हेरे गयो । सो ढोलीयै उपर पोढीया था । सो पाघ रा आंटा देय मांचे उपर बाधः (sic) । पछे तरवार वाही । सो रिणमलजी ढोलीयो लीयो उठौयो

लिख वमत महिपो जुद खाघो जाय बढो रछा बीजा बठारै मोखस
या सो रिखमलजी मारीया । (*Sākha rō gīta*. मेल्हीयां हांण कूंभ रयण
हाव मारंण...)

Nāpō is represented as having rendered *rāva* Jodhō invaluable help during his war with Mewar, by staying always at the court of the *rānā* and secretly informing Jodhō of all that was going on there. The biography is as full of fiction as the foregoing one. To quote only one instance about 20 pages (pp. 53a-62b) are devoted to a story, according to which the *rānā* was once supplanted by a mean *gogā*, who went into the body of the *rānā*, after making the soul of the *rānā* enter the body of a dead deer. It was only after six months the *rānā* was able to recover his own body, thanks to the help of Nāpō. Subsequently, Nāpō left the court of Cītorā and went to Jodhpur (p. 63a) where he became the best counselor of Jodhō. It was Nāpō, who made Jodhō assign to Vikō the territory of Sārūgrā which became the origin of all the latter's conquests. From this point, the exploits of Nāpō are mixed up with those of Vikō, whose conquests are imperfectly related in the last pages of the work, special attention being paid to the war with the Mohilas.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 10 :—राजावाँ री जनमपत्त्रियाँ .

A small *gutakō*, 4½" x 5" in size, cloth-bound, consisting of 70 leaves. Incomplete, many leaves being lost both at the beginning and at the end. Each page contains from 2 to 4 lines of writing of about 25 *akṣaras*, followed by two *kundalīs*, or horoscopical diagrams, arranged on the same line. Pp. 33a-40b, which are inserted in the middle of the MS., are of different paper and in different writing. The MS. was apparently written about 200-250 years ago, probably in the second or third decade of the Samvat-century 1700.

The MS. contains a collection of *janmapatṛīs*, i.e. horoscopes of the birth of the rulers of Bikaner, Jodhpur, and other Rajput States, and also smaller chiefs, as well as imperial princes. Each page contains one horoscope, which consists of two parts, to wit: (a) two to four lines of text, giving the date, hour, and asterism of birth as well as the name of the father etc. of the new-born one, and (b) two *kundalīs*, or zodiacal diagrams, the one being the *lagnakundalī*, with the names of the signs and the other the *bhavadakundalī* tho t these names

I quote a a l e of the collec the l row pe f a
R a Su ba of B kancr hcl fo l 32

संवत् १५६८ वर्षे अके १४६३ प्रवर्त्तमाने श्रावण मासे द्वाविप
दश्यां १२ तियो बुधवाखरे घ° २४ चार्द्रानक्षत्रे चतुर्थपादे जन्म
श्री ५ माहाराजा रायसिंहजी जन्मः ॥

जन्मकुंडली				भाव			
१		११		१		११	
२	१२	१०		२	१०	१०	
	रा						
३	श्री	८		३	श्री	८	
४	ह	८		४	ह	८	
५	के	५		५	के	५	
६		७	श	६		७	श

The horoscopes are given in a very irregular order. No
of them refer to the Samvat century 1600, but since the late
of all bears the date Samvat 1719 (p. 36a), it would appa
hat the collection was made shortly after this year.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort
Bikaner

MS. 11 :—फुटकर वाताँ .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 90 leaves 10½" × 5' 1
size. Pages 1a-26b and 63a-90b are blank. One leaf seems t
be missing between leaf 26 and leaf 27. The pages covered wi
writing contain from 21 to 26 lines of 12 to 17 aksaras. 'Ag
uncertain, possibly some 150-200 years

The MS. contains different short works, mostly poetic
and incomplete. Leaving aside unimportant fragments, th
only contents of some interest in the MS are the following —

(a) खै जाम री वात, pp 28a-31a. A very brief histor
f Lākhō, jāma of Bhadresara, and his sons Rāvaḷa and Har
havaḷa Begi g

राव हमौरौ (sic) भुजनगर राज्य करै लखो नाम भद्रसर राज्य करै ओके देस मै दोइ राजा ओक राव कहाडै ओ[क] नाम कहाडे हमौर है बंधार १ साहिब [२] दोइ बेटा...etc.

(b) पञ्चसङ्केली रा दूहा कवि कौहल रा कहिआ, pp 37a-41a
Beginning. देव्या नगर सुहावणा...etc.

(c) कूंगरै बलोच रौ बात, pp 44a-47a. The story of the Baloca Kūgarò Beginning :—

कूंगरो बलोच अरोड़ भयर रहै तिलोकसौ बसहड़ जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो छ ताकड़ी रो आहार करै ।...etc.

(d) बूँदो रौ बात, pp. 53a-b. Incomplete An episode of the rivalry between Bhoja and Dūdò, two sons of *rāva* Sūrajana of Būddi, at the court of Akbar. Beginning :—

बूँद (sic) राव सुरजन राज्य करै । सुरजन है दोइ बेटा ओक रो नाम दूदो । जेसै भैरवदासोत चांपावत रो दोहीतरौ ।...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 12 :—दिल्ली रै धनियाँ रौ याद नै बीजी फुटकर बातों .

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 50 leaves, 8½" × 5" in size. Each page contains 18-20 lines of writing of 12-17 *akṣaras*. Leaves have gone lost both at the beginning and at the end. *Devanāgarī* script by different hands. The MS. was written between Samvat 1675 (see p. 22b) and Samvat 1715 (see p. 41b).

It contains :—

(a) प्रह्वाराद्यात्मकश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 1a-19b. A collection of miscellaneous Sanskrit verses, mostly of an erotic nature.

(b) दिल्ली की निगालि, pp. 20a-22b A list of the names of the rulers of Dilli from Ananga Pāla Tūvara (1st to Nur Dī Sahi

Salem Alu (Jalāgir 3rd). The list is evidently compiled under the reign of the latter. See p. 115 as entered in the last lines, which run as follows:—

तिषनमो पातिसाह नूरदौ साहि सलेम अदली संवत १६६२ कात्ती
सुदि १३ बेठो है [1] संवत १६७५ वर्षे आसु सुदि १० दिने लिख्या है ।

(c) सुभाषितश्लोकसंग्रहः, pp. 26a-30a. A small collection of moral sentences in Sanskrit verses, amongst which a *Subhāṣita samvādaḥ* intermixed with prose, beginning:—

धारनगर्भा भोजराजा सभायां पंचशतपंडितपूरितायां...etc

(d) फुटकर कविता, pp. 30b-33b. A few stanzas, partly in Sanskrit and partly in Dīngālā, the latter only having some historical interest. These begin. संवत नवे अकम्म..., पन्हर असौ पांच संमत..., संडोवरि सावंत ऊवो.., अभिपुरा जेवंत ..., कनवज्जा कमधज्ज...

(e) दिल्ली है धरियाँ रौ याद, pp. 34a-41b. Two lists of the names of the rulers of Dillī with the years of their respective reigns, the one from Yudhisthira (1st) to Akbar (162nd), and the other from Visala De Tūvara (1st) to Jahāgir (62nd). The last page (41b) ends with a mention of the accession of Orangzeb (Samvat 1715) and the defeat of Dārā.

(f) राठौड़ राजावाँ है कौवरों रा नाम, pp. 42b-44a. Tables giving the names of the sons of the Rāthōṛas of Jodhpur from Salakhō to Sūjō, and of the Rāthōṛas of Bikaner from Viko to Rāya Sūgha.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 13:—वीकानेर रै पट्टाँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत राजा
करणसिद्धजी रै समै रौ .

A MS. consisting of 34 loose leaves, 11½" x 8" in size. Each page contains from 25 to 30 lines of about 25 akṣaras. The first leaf has the upper margin, with a few words of the text broken away. Mixed Marwari and Devanagari script.

(copied by Vithu Pana Singh (cf MS S) in the year Samvat 1905 (see p 34a)

The work is a register of the fiefs in the Bikaner State, originally compiled under the reign of *rājā* Karṇa Singha, in the year Samvat 1714. It simply reflects the condition of the fiefs in the period above mentioned, and only exceptionally reference is made to earlier times. In the copy, the work is styled *Pattāvalī*. It consists of two parts, the one integrating the other, to wit.

(a) पट्टाँ है गाँवाँ रा नाम, pp 1a-21a. A list of the villages forming part of the different fiefs in the Bikaner State. It begins from the villages the income of which goes to the temples for their maintenance —

श्रीपरमेश्वरजी महाराजाधिराज महाराज श्रीकरणसिंहजी है
रा]ज (?)¹ रौ पटावही संमत १७१४

१ श्रीगोविंददेवजी रु° ७०] वरघासग

१ श्रीनासिकजी माहे श्रीरामचंदजी है दुवारै रु°] १२५]

वर[घासग]...etc.

The description of the fiefs proper begins from p. 2a with the fief of Mahājana owned by the Vikāvatas, after which follow the other fiefs in succession, arranged according to the clan of their tenants. The order is the following. fiefs of the Vidāvatas, Kūdhalōtas, Vanavirōtas, Bhātis, Ūdāvatas, Rūndhirōtas, Mandālāvatas Rūpāvatas, Nāthōtas, Jētanālas, Siso-diyās, Sonagarās Sākhalās, Cahuvānas, Jētungas, Nirabānas, Tūvaras, Devarās, Gogālīs, and miscellaneous

(b) ठाकुराँ रा नाम, pp 21b-34a. A list of all the *ṭhākūr* holders in the Bikaner State, grouped under the denomination of their different clans in the same order as above (Vikāvatas Vidāvatas, Kūdhalōtas...etc.). Beginning —

वौका ठाकुर	असवार	गांव
१ रा° उदैभांग देवीदासोत	४७	७०
१ रा° करमसेन मनोहरदासोत	२७	३२ etc

By the side of the name of each chief, the number is given of the horses he is bound to keep and the villages he has in

¹ The part of the text in brackets has been conjecturally supplied by myself

his jurisdiction. After the Rajput chiefs, lists are also given of the *jāgīr*-holders of different caste, chiefly Brahmins, Chāranas, and Upādhiyās (pp 28a-30a). The last pages (30b-36a) contain miscellaneous names.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 14:—**रावलदे साँखलै री तथा वीँझै सोरठ री नै रतनाँ हमीर री बात .**

A cloth-bound MS., consisting of 76 leaves, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ in size. (Containing from 28 to 29 lines of writing per page, and from 17 to 22 *akṣaras* per line. All by one hand in bold *devanāgarī*. About 100 years old.

The MS. contains:—

(a) रावलदे साँखलै री बात, pp. 1a-29a. The story of Rāvala De, the Sāṅkhalō chief of Sāmeragadhā, near Giranāra in Sorāṭhā. Beginning —

दर्शव संजोगे जनमैया राँको वाँको राव ।

लेष विधाता लिषीवा पासो हंदा डाव ॥ १ ॥

वार्ता ॥ रावलदे साँखलो सामेरगढ राज करै कै । सोरठ देशे
रो सामेरगढ ।...etc.

In prose intermixed with *dūhās*.

(b) वीँझै सोरठ री बात, pp. 29b-55b. The well-known story of Sorāṭhā, the wife of *nāva* Rūrō, and her amours with Vījho, also in prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning —

सोरठ सिंहलदीप की पाली आँख कुंभार ।

परखी राजा रुड़ नै जीती राव खंगार ॥ १ ॥

...साचोरगढ महादुरंग वसै कै । तिण नगर रो धणी रायचंद
देवडो राज करै कै...etc.

(c) रतनाँ हमीर री बात, pp. 56a-76b. The story of Ratana and Hamira, a prince of Sūrajagadhā. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

A MS. consisting of 425 leaves, 12" x 8" in size Cloth-bound, but very badly preserved, most of the leaves being detached and very many crumbled at the margins. Some pages are missing at the end. Each page contains 26 to 27 lines of writing of 20-24 *akṣaras*. Written partly in Samvat 1845 at Deśanoka (see p. 91*b*), and partly in Samvat 1892 at Dāsori by Ratanū Mana Rūpa (see p. 416*b*).

(a) साँई कर रखा ते रौ वात, pp. 1a-4a. A tale of two fakirs, one of whom used to repeat: *saँi karè so huwè*, and the other *saँi karu rahā hē*, whence the title Beginning —

(b) खुदाय बावली रौ वात, pp 4a-6b Another tale of two poor Mussulmans, Mullah Abdullah and Sipahi Aledad. Beginning :—

(c) दौनमान रै फल रौ वात, pp. 66-106. A tale of a *setha* Dharma Dāsa and his wife Śilavanti. Beginning :—

(d) तुवरां रौ वात, pp 106-12a. A life of Rāma De pīr, the son of Tūvara Ajē Si and founder of Rāmadeharō, near Pohakarana Beg g

राजा श्रीसंघसेन कनवज थौ जात्रा भखी द्वारकाजो नु पधारौया ।
 आगै गोचकदंब बज्जत कीयो ऊवो तै मन विरकत ऊवो ।...etc.

राव मानौ सीरोही राज्य करै । राव मानै रे बेटो कोई ऊतो
नही । ओक बेटौ हुतौ तिका जगमाल उदैसिंघोव सीसोदीयै नु
परगाई । . etc.

गुजरात देस अहमदाबाद नगर तठै मांमद वेगड़ो पातसाह्वै करै । उग रा वारा माहे कुण कुण ह्वैदु राज करै ।...etc.

राजा प्रियीराज आवेश हो । वीकानेर राव लूटाकरा है परखीयो
छवो बाई हो नाम तोधै बाई है बारैह बेटा हुवा

दोय बेटा प्रिथोरान है वीजै मोहल रा हुवा । रतनसी अर भीम ।
...etc.

(i) मोहिलाँ री वात, pp. 33a-37b. An account of the Mohilas from the time of *rāṇò* Mohila Surajanòta down to the defeat of Verasala and Narabada by *rāva* Jodhò, and the as signing of the land to Vidò. Identical with chapter (61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanòta Nēna Si (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

मोहिल सजनोत (sic) जात चोहवांख कापर द्रोखपुर रो धखी हुयो तीण री हकीकत ।...etc.

At the end a commemorative *beakharī chanda* is inserted beginning:—वागडीयै भोगवी बसाई...etc.

(j) गोहिल अरजन हमीर री वात, pp. 37b-41a. A story of Arajana and Hamira, two Gohilas, who are here described as sons of Bhina, the Solanki king of Anahilavārā Pāṭana. Beginning:—

अणहिलवाडै पाटण गोहिल भीम राज करै । गुजरात मै वेगडो मांहमद पातिसाहि राज करै । वेगडै मांहमद सु भीम लड़ाई लीधी । भीम काम आयो ।...etc.

(k) चहवाण सातल सोम री वात, pp. 41a-42b. An account of the capture of the fort of Samivāṇò (Sivāṇò) by Alāva Dī, and the defeat of Sātala and Soma, the Cahamāṇa rulers of the place. Beginning:—

समीयांणो गढ तीयै रो नाम हिबासं समीयांणो कह्यै सु कुभटगढ के...etc.

(l) राव मण्डलीक री वात, pp. 42b-43b. An account of the war between Mandalika, *rāva* of Giranāra, and Mahmud, the king of Gujarat. Beginning:—

गढ गीरनार राव मंडलीक राज्य करै । नवां सोरठां रा धखी ।
... etc.

(m) वालै चाँपै री वात, pp. 43b-45b. An account of the war of Vālò Cāpò Ebhaṭa of Mativālò with Mahmud the king of Gujarat. Beginning

चापो कभल नो मखीयानै राज करै अक दौहाछा रो समाजो
है । बेगड़ो माहमाद जानरावार राज करै...etc.

In the narrative, Cāraṇa Sājana Lūbāvata (cfr § (g) above), plays an important part and several *dūhās* by him are inserted in the text

(n) राव प्रतापमल देवडै री वात, pp. 45b-47b. A description of a feast given by Pratāpa Mala Devaṛò, which ended tragically with the death of one Pīcò from excessive opium. Beginning:—

हुम अक सीधलां रो । राव प्रतापमल सीरोही रै धणी पासै
मागय गयौ...etc.

(o) हाडा हुवा तै री कुनै, pp. 47b-53a. An account of the exploits of Cāhavaṇa Devò Bāgāvata, the progenitor of the Hādās, at the close of which it is shown that the Hādās owe their name to *hādā*, the "bones" of a goat which Devò had killed. The goat belonged to a *pīr*, who resented the offence and would not be appeased, except by condemning Devò to wear the bones of the goat suspended to his neck, and Devò's descendants to be called Hādās. The origin of Devò is traced to Bhēsarora in Mewar, which was the centre of a *parṇama* of 84 villages which Devò held as a vassal of the king of Māḍava. Beginning:—

चहाण देवा थी हाडा कहाणा । हाडां री वडी साहबी बुदी रा
धणी । बुदी मैणां भीलां रो उतन थी ।...etc

(p) हरदास मोकलौत वीरमदे दूदावन री वात, pp. 53a-58a¹. A biographical sketch of Hara Dāsa Mokalòta Ūhara formerly a vassal of *rāva* Gāgò of Jodhpur, then of Vīrama De of Meratò and lastly of Sekhò Sūjāvata of Pipāra, ending p. 54b with Hara Dāsa's and Sekhò's death in a battle against Gāgò. The remaining pages contain a description of the war subsequently waged by *rāva* Māla De against Vīrama De of Meratò. Beginning:—

हरदास नु कोठणो सातविस गामा सु । तिको हरदास नाकड
चाकरी न करै । दसरहि आय नै सलांस करै...etc.

¹ Identical with chapter 53 in the *Khyāta* by Mūhanòta Nēpa Sī (see MS 8 above)

(q) पलकदरियाव, pp. 59a-84b. A moral novel, beginning:—पाटण सहर तठै ब्रह्मभांण नामै राजा राज करै । तिया सहर मै अजैपाल नामै साहा व्यापारी रहै ।...etc.

(r) वीकानेर रै अमरावाँ री पीठियाँ री जाब बीठू बखतराम री कहियौ, pp 85a-88b. A work in *dūhā* by Cāraṇa Vithū Bakhat Rāma Rājasiṛṭa, giving the pedigrees of the Rajput chiefs in the Bikaner State. From the introductory *dūhō* which I quote below, it appears that the work was composed under *mahārājā* Gaja Singha:—

भूप गजन कह भीम सु भीम वधत सु भाष ।

पीछां सिरदारां सुपहो दोहा वरणव दाव ॥ १ ॥

The enumeration begins from the *Vikāvatas* of Mahājana (१ क्षणकराय २ रतनो ३ अजन...etc), and ends with the *Pāvāras*, the last verse being a *kavitta* beginning:—१ गुणोराज वडगात... etc.

(s) महाराजा अनोपसिङ्गजी रै मुनसब नै तलब री विगत, pp 88b-90b. A description of the *jāgīr* and stipend of Anopa Singha, *mahārājā* of Bikaner, with the figures of produce, etc., and the names of the *parganas*, during the period Samvat 1724—Samvat 1752.

(t) राजा सूरजसिङ्गजी रै जागीर री विगत, pp. 90b-91a. A similar, but much shorter, description of the *jāgīr* of Sūraja Singha, *rājā* of Bikaner. Copied from a *valī* written in Samvat 1775 (see p. 90b).

(u) वीकानेर रै राजावाँ री वंसावली मुहत्तै भीमसिङ्गजी री बणायोड़ी, pp. 91b-94b. A genealogical sketch of the rulers of Bikaner, from *rāva* Jodhō to the demise of *mahārājā* Gaja Singha (S. 1844), compiled by Muhatō Bhīma Singha—(evidently the same man who is mentioned in the introductory *dūhō* quoted under (r) above). The two first pages contain a very prolix introduction in verses, the rest is in prose. Before the introduction, there is a prefatory note of six lines, in which it is recorded that the work was copied from an older MS. dated Samvat 1828—apparently the original written by Bhīma Singha himself—at Desanoka in Samvat 1845. The first verse begins:—

। कवित । कसधा वसि वेस रै वैस सुं ऊर विदांगी etc

The last lines, which record the demise of Gajā Singha and the accession of Sūrata Singha are probably an addition by the later copyist.

(v) गङ्गेव नीबावत खीची रौ वैपौहरौ, pp. 95a-99a. A description of a pig-hunting by Gaṅgeva Khīcī of Gāgurana, and a banquet which followed. Rather interesting on account of the very minute and detailed descriptions of arms, apparel, etc. it contains. In rhymed prose. Beginning:—

तिगां दिनां रौ गढ गागरडु । भुते न भवसते । गंगेव नीबावत
धीची राज करै । चार घूट सौं आडौ । गाहड़ रौ गाडौ । पौजां रौ
लाडौ । ...etc.

(w) राठौड़ रामदास वैरावत रौ आखड़ियाँ, pp. 99a-100b. A description of the eighty-four vows strictly observed by Rāthōra Rāma Dāsa Vērāvata. Beginning:—

राठौड़ रिड़मलजी पुत्र रामदासजी । आषड़ीसिद्ध रजपूत कै ।
व्रतधारी रजपूत कै । तीण लुं चौरासी आषड़ी थी । इतरा व्रद प्रतंग्या
पालै कै । ...etc.

(x) नापै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 101a-112b. The life of Nāpo Sākhalò, identical with MS 9 (b) described above. Beginning:—

रावजी श्रीरिणमलजी सूं रांगै कूंभै चूक करायो । महैपै
पवार रे कहै । ...etc.

(y) हितोपदेसग्रन्थ गुवालेरी भाखा मै, pp. 113a-191a. A translation of the *Hitopadeśa* into *Guvālerī bhāsā*, a form of Western Hindi. Prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

श्रीमहादेव प्रताप तैं सकल काम की सिध ।

चंद्र सौस गंग वहतु जानत लोक प्रसिध ॥ १ ॥

॥ वात ॥ प्रथमही श्रीमहादेवजु के प्रशाद तैं सकल काम की सिध
होय । कैसे है श्रीमहादेवजू । जिन के सौस चंद्रमा...etc.

(z) वेतालपचीसी रौ कथा, pp. 191a-226b. A translation of the *Vetālapañcavimśatikā*-tales into Marwari prose, intermixed with ———. From the introduction it appears that the trans

11101 a composed at Bikaner under the reign of *malā* a r
Anoj 151 gha (Samvat 1794 55) Beginning

प्रथम सरस्वती माय बले विनायक वीनवु ।
सिध बुद्ध दिवराय सनमुख पाये सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
देश भरधरदेव (sic) नवकोटी मै कोट नव ।
वीकानेर विशेष निहचै मन कर जाणज्यौ ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राठोड़ करण छरमुत करण रौ ।
महौ क्षत्रीयां शिर मोड़ क्षत्रवट धुमांखो धरौ ॥ ३ ॥

.....॥ बारता ॥ दिक्षण देश रै विधै प्रस्थानपुर नगर । तठै
विजमादित्य उज्जयि नगरी रौ धखी राज्य करै कै...etc.

(A) सिद्धाक्षवतीसी री कथा, pp. 226b-252b. A Marwari translation of the *Simhāsanaśāstrimālikā*-tales, composed in the same tour of time and apparently also by the same author as the *Veṭālapācāṣi rī kathā* above (see introduction to the latter) All in prose. Beginning:—

मालव देस तठै धारा नगरी । तठै [राजा भोज] राज्य करै कै ।
राजा कहे पांचसै पंडित महे कै । पंडित धनपाल कालिदास प्रमुख ।
चवद्वै विद्या पात्र कै ।...etc

(B) मारवाड़ री बात महाराजा रामनिजुजी रौ, pp. 253a-276a. A detailed account of the war fought by Rāma Singha of Jodhpur against Bakhat Singha of Nāgōra and Gaja Singha of Bikaner, from Rāma Singha's accession (Samvat 1805), to his taking refuge with Madho Singha of Jaipur, after his final defeat (Samvat 1807 ?). Beginning:—

राजा अभैसिंधजी संमत अठारै सै पचोतरे रे आसाठ सुद पांचु
देवलोक जवा अजमेर मे औपोकरजी उपर दाग हुवो जोधपुर आसाठ
सुदि अष्टमी घबर आई । मोहल यवासां गांयनां सती ऊई...etc.

In the MS., the work is styled as *Māravāṇa rā unarāvā rī nāṭa* at the beginning, and as *Māravāṇa me dharmacakra huwā tina rī vāṭa* at the end.

(C) गोगादेजी रौ रूपक वैखराह आठै पहाड़खांजी रौ कहिबौ, pp. 276b-287b. The *Gogā Dejī rō rūpaka*, a poem, by Aḍhō Pahāra Khā. Beginning:—

माधा । अत मत कायन सुकन उकती [] सुप्रसन हुव दीजे
सुखती । पौह राठोड़ अचल कनपती । कहुं यम गोग
कीरती [॥ १ ॥]...etc.

(D) गोरा वादल री कथा, pp. 288a-295a. A poetical version
of the famous story of the fair Padamanī of Cīṭora and her
relatives Gorā and Vāḍala, by Jaṭa Mala. Beginning:—

चरण कमल चीत लायक । स्मर श्रीसारदा । मुक्त अथर दे माय
कहो सकथा चीत लायक ॥ १ ॥ जंबूदीप मभार । भरतबंड बंडा सिरै
नगर भलो इ ससार । गढ चितोड़ है विषम अत ॥ २ ॥...etc.

(E) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या त्रियाचरित, pp. 295b-320b
The fifteenth *vidyā* of king Bhoja, or the knowledge of woman
by Vyāsa Bhavānī Dāsa. In prose and verses. Beginning:—

श्रीगणपत सरस्वती सिव । विसन रवि गुरुदेव ।

सेव करे अर दास प्रसु । दीजे अथर मेव ॥ १ ॥

अविरल बांणि ओपजे ।...etc.

(F) ऐकलगिड़ वराह डाढाला री बात, pp. 321a-333b. The
story of the heroic pig killed by Viṣaḷa De Vāghelō of Sirohi.
Beginning:—

जंबूदीप [भ]रथबंड मै अठार गिर । अठारा गिरा रो सिरौ ।
अरबद सो अरबद किसोअक है ॥ दूहा ॥ वनासपती पावर वणी । .
etc

(G) महाराजा अभैसिङ्गजी री गुण विरदसिंगगार बारठ
करनीदानजी री कहियौ, pp. 334a-339a. The well-known abridg-
ment of the *Sūraya Prakāśa* by Bārathā Karanī Dāsa. Begin-
ning:—

गणपति सरसति निमसकार । दिजीये मुक्त वर बुध उदार...etc.

(H) लुकमान हकीम अपयौ बेटे कूँ नसीहत, pp. 339b-342b.
The advices by the sage Lukman to his son. In Marwari
mixed with Urdu. Beginning:—

प्रथम ब्रह्म किस पाथ मांयौवै बद्धा देखै मुख्यावर है etc

(I) राजा करगसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों री बात, pp. 343a-367a

Identical with MS. 9(a).

(J) मूहणोत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री ओक भाग, pp. 369a-391b

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇḍa Nēṇa Sī (see MS. 8 above), containing the *vātas* following:—

कान्हड़दे री बात, वीरमदे री बात, गोगादे री बात, राव चूँडै री बात, अरड़कमल री बात, राव रिणमल री बात, राव जोधै री बात, राव वीकै री वीकानेर वसायो तै समै री बात, कांघल री बात, राव लीडै री बात .

Notice that the order of the *vātas* of Cūḍō and Gogā De is inverted, and the following *vātas* are omitted:—

रावल जगमाल री बात, राव वीकै री बात, भटनेर री बात .

The wording of the text also differs, though not to any appreciable extent, from the wording in the common recension

(K) बहलिमा री बात, pp. 392a-411a. A story concerning Bahalim of Gajant, apparently the rebellious Indian viceroy of Bahram Šāh, who was defeated and slain by the latter near Multan. Beginning:—

ऊ बलहारी ताजीयां । जिन्हें जात कुछी ।...etc.

(L) खीँवै वीजै घाड़वी री बात, pp. 412a-416b. A story of two famous thieves: Khīvē of Nāḍola and Vijō of Sojhata, and their exploits. Beginning:—

बीवो विजो घाड़वी । बडा दोड़ा । बडा चोर । विजो सोभत वसै । बीवो वसै नाडोल । दोनों रा औसा परवाड़ा । ओ उख री नाम जांणै [1] ओ उख री नाम जांणै । पिण मिलिया कदे नही ।...etc.

(M) वीकानेर नै जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ री पौढियाँ, pp. 417a-425b. Described as *Rāthōrē rī khyāta* in the title Genealogies of the Rāthōras of Bikaner from the origins to *mahārājā Gajā Sīngha*, and of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from *rāva Jodhō* to *mahārājā Māna Sīngha*, giving the names of the rulers as well as of their sons and wives. Beginning:—

गठ कनोज । गठ मंडोवर । गठ अणदपुरी नगरी । गठ माहोर ।
सेतबघ रामेसर राज बीघो etc

(b) सोलहवीं जीवराजजी रा कवित्त बारठ ब्रह्मजन रा कदिया
pp 71a-82a A poem in 5⁹ *kaṁṭhas* i.e. memorator of

Sulāṅki Jiva Rāja and his two *sutas*, by Barāṭha Ahajana and Arjuna. From *kavitta* 51st, it appears that the death of the aforesaid Jiva Rāja took place in the year Samvat 1748. The first *kavitta* begins —

सुद बारस भादवी [1] देह छडी राव चालक [1] उय समीये आय
नै । अक बोली ग्रहपालक ...etc.

(c) राठौड़ मोहकमसिङ्गजी रा कविच बारठ अहजन रा कहिया, pp. 83a-95a. A poem in 61 *kavittas* by the same Ahajana, in the form of an epistle, being a satire against Rāṭhōra Mohkani Singha. Beginning —

तैं कागद वांचीया [1] राय राजड़ जगधत रा [1]

तैं कागद वांचीया [1] राय प्रातल रा नीत रा ।...etc.

(d) वीकावताँ वीदावताँ रै गाँवाँ रौ विगत, pp. 99a-108b. A list of the villages forming the fiefs of the Vikāvata and Vidāvata Rāṭhōras of Bikaner. Undated. Beginning —

महाजन कमरसंघ वैरीसालोत गाँ १३५ रेव ८६ राँ लालसघ
कीसनसंघोत कुभाणो गाँ १० रेव १०...etc.

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 17:—आईनि अकबरी की भाखा वचनिका .

A huge and beautiful MS., velvet bound, consisting of 353 leaves covered with writing, besides 6 additional leaves containing an index of chapters and two tables with coloured designs of royal jewels and arms. Each page is $15\frac{3}{4} \times 11$ " in size and contains 30 lines of writing, each line comprising 22-32 *akṣaras*. All by one hand in beautiful and big *devanāgarī* Jaipuri bhāṣā. Written about Samvat 1852 (see below)

The work contained is a translation of the *Āin-i-Akbarī* into Jaipuri bhāṣā, composed by *manshi* Lālā Hīrā Lālā, and put into writing by Kāyastha Gumāni Rāma, by order of *mahārājā* Savāi Pratāpa Singha of Jaipur. The work was started in Samvat 1852. All the above information is given in a poetical preface to the translation itself, which is found pp. 1a b. Here the translation is called *Bhākhāvacanikā*. The work proper begins p. 1b as follows

अब शेष अवल फजल ग्रन्थ को करता ॥ प्रभु का निमसकार करि
 के अकबर बादस्याह की तारीफ लिखने को कसत करै है ॥ अब कहै
 है या की बड़ाई अब चेष्टा अब चिन्तकार कहाँ तक लिखूं । कहौ जात
 नाही ता तै या के पराकरम अब भांति भांति के दस्तूर वा मनसूबा
 दुनिया में प्रगट भये ता को संघेप लिखत हौं ॥ प्रथम तो बादस्याह
 के नाम संग्या को अर्थ लिखित है ॥ बाद फारसी भाषा में नित रहै
 ता को कहते है...etc.

The MS is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of
 Bikaner.

MS. 18 :—फुटकर बातें रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A cloth-bound MS., numbering 350 leaves, of which 134 are
 missing, namely the following :—1-14, 37, 69-96, 109, 141-199,
 214-226, 228, 231-234, 269-271, 273-279, 295-296, 328. Note
 over, the MS. originally was not ending with leaf 350, but had
 some more leaves, which are lost. Very badly preserved,
 many leaves being detached and crumbled. Size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ "
 Number of the lines in each page 31-33, number of the *akṣaras*
 in each line 26-34. *Devanāgarī* script. Written about Samvat
 1847 (see p. 36a).

A good many of the works contained in the MS. are identi-
 cal with those in MS. 15. The works contained are the follow-
 ing :—

(a) बेतालपच्चीसी रौ बात, pp. 15a-36a. The same work as
 MS 15 (z), but somewhat differing in the wording. Begin-
 ning :—

प्रणजं सरस्वति पाय	वले विनायक वीनबु ।
बुधि दे सिद्धि दिवाय	सनमुखि थायि सरस्वती ॥ १ ॥
...देश मरुस्थल देषि	नौकोटी मै कोटि नव ।
पणि वीकानेर विशेष	मनि निश्चै करि जाणौयौ ॥ २ ॥
तह राज करै हाठौड़	करन सूरसुत करन सौ ।
महि चण्डीसिंह मौड़	बनवटि घूमाया भरौ ॥ ३ ॥

... ॥ दक्षिण देश है विषै प्रस्थानपुर नगर [1] तेथि विक्रमादीत

उज्जीय रौ राजा.. etc.

(b) रायधन भाटी रौ बात, pp. 38a-40b. The story of Bhāti

Raya Dhana, the son of *rāvāla* Dujhāsa of Ludravā, and his amours with Sajanalā, the daughter of Dhāta (*sic*), a Sodha feudatory of Dujhāsa. Beginning —

[...]नू दीठी कै । औ लो इये नू ले नै आय है घरे आये कै ।

अर सजनल वासे भाई रे वदलै चाकरी करै कै । रायधन इयै नु
देश रौधा ।...etc.

(c) रायसिङ्ग खींवावत रौ बात, pp. 40b-42b. A biographical

account of Rāja Singha Khivāvata, a *pradhāna* of Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur, with special regard to his services on the occasion of the death of Gaja Singha, directed to establish Jasavanta Singha on the throne in the place of Amara Singha, the legitimate heir, and also to the part he had in helping Jasavanta Singha put an end to the vexatious revenue administration inaugurated by the *divān* Mūhanōta Nēna Si. Beginning:—

महाराजा गजसिंघजी वडो राजा हुवो । पातसाहं रौ थापण

उथयण हुवो [1] सो गजसिंघजी रे कुवर अमरसिंघ वडो । मोटो
खिरदार । मांटीपण रौ आंक...etc.

(d) राव अमरसिङ्गजी रौ बात, pp. 43a-48a. A biography of

rāva Amara Singha, the eldest son of *mahārājā* Gaja Singha of Jodhpur, who was banished by the latter and repaired to the court of Śāh Jahān, who assigned him a fief in Nāgōra. Beginning:—

अमरसिंघ गजसिंघजी रे वडो कुवर । साचोर रं चडवाणां रौ

दोहीवो । सो गजसिंघजी रौ रजा नही । अमरसिंघ निराठ सारी
बात मै अवल । वडो देसोत ।...etc.

The text is interspersed with many commemorative songs.

(e) सिङ्गासनवत्तिसौ की भाखा, pp. 49a-68b. Incomplete, the

pages containing the last tale being missing. A translation of the *Simhāsanaadvātrimśat-kā*-tales into Jaipur bhāsā. Begin-

(g) नापै साँखलै रौ वल, pp. 110a-117b Incomplete at the beginning Identical with MS 9(b) and MS 15(r).

(h) सारवाड़ रौ दास महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी रौ, pp. 1176-1326
Identical with MS. 15 (B).

(1) राठौड़ ठाकुरसी जैतसीहीत री वाव, pp. 132b-136a-140b.
Fragmentary in the middle and at the end. A biography of
Thākura Sī, a son of *पिरा जैत* Sī of Bikaner. Interspersed
with commemorative songs.

(j) जगदे पँवार गी बात, pp 200a-214b. Incomplete at the beginning and the end. The story of Jaga De Pāvāra, the faithful chief in the service of Siddha Rāja, the Solāñki king of Pātana.

(k) राव सेखै नै भातौ आये तै री वात, pp 226a-b. The story of Sekhō, the Bhāṭī *rāva* of Pūṣpā, who had obtained from Karanjī the boon that he would not die unless he sat under a *bakājana*-tree and ate cold boiled rice. Incomplete at the beginning.

(l) वीरबल री वात, pp. 2266-2286. An anecdote concerning Virā Bala, the great favourite of Akbar. Beginning:—

पातस्याह अकबर दिल्ली आगरे पातस्याही करे वडो अवणीयो
पातस्याह छवो बावंग पीरां री करामात छरे...etc

(m) राजा भोज खाफर चोर रौ वात, pp. 2286-2306. An anecdote concerning king Bhoja and a thief, Khāpharū. Be-

राजा भोज घर नबरी राज करे वढो राजा भवदे विद्या निध्या
सु राजा भोज रे बाफरो चोर चाकर...etc.

(n) कुतबदी साहिजादे री बात, pp. 230b, 235a-238a Four leaves missing. A story of a prince Kutub Dī. in rhymed prose and verses. Marwari mixed with Urdu Beginning.—

पौरोजसाह पातस्याह दिली पातस्याही करे । तिस के उमराव ।
तिरवरसंघ । गलतसमा । सुलतान । तिस के दरीयासाह बेटा । दुसरा
महंमदसाह बेटा । etc.

(o) दम्पतिविनोद, pp. 238b-268b A *ritacimento* of the well known tales of the parrot and the *sārikā*, illustrative of the vices of men and women composed by a Josī Rājā (see last verse at the end) at Bikaner under the reign of *mahārājā* Anopa Singha (see the introductory verses quoted below) Containing 32 tales In Marwari prose mixed with Sanskrit and Marwari verses Beginning :—

समरुं देवी सरस्वती	मत विस्तारण मात ।
वीणा पुस्तक धारणी	विघ्न हरण विद्यात ॥ १ ॥
गणपति वंदू चरण जुग
वीकानेर सुहावणो	दिन दिन चढतौ दौर ।
हिंदुस्थान मृजाद हृद	नवकोटी सिर मोर ॥ २ ॥
राज करै राजा तिहां	कमधज भूप अनूप ।
सकबंधी करणससुत	राठौड़ां कुल रूप ॥ ३ ॥
देस राज सुभ देष कै	मन मै भयौ हुलास ।
दंपतिविनोद कौ वार्ता	कहिस कथा सविलास ॥ ४ ॥

॥ अथ कथा प्रारंभते ॥ अकदा प्रस्थावै आबू विषै विदग्धमंथ
सै नाम सूवौ रहै । माहा चतुर ग्याता । सर्व सासत्र प्रवीण । सासत्र
जोवतां सांभलतां वैराग उपनौ जो स्त्री संसार बंध नौ कारण कै ।
etc

(p) राव रिणमल री बात, pp. 272a-273a Fragmentary
Onl the e l

() मोमल रौ वात pp. 80b-81b. A story of a slave girl, and Sālha, a Solankī king of Gujarat. Beginning —
अथ राजा साहू सोलंकी गुजरात माहि राज्य करै । तौयै राजा
रै १६ राणी कै ।...etc.

(r) महिन्दर वीसलौत रौ वात, pp. 281b-284b. Left incomplete. A continuation of the story of Momala and how she met Mahindra Visalōta of Umarkota and *rāva* Hamīra Jāreco. Beginning:—

उमरकोट मेहदरो वीसलौत राज करै [1] वडी राजाधानी [1]
वडी साहबी [1] सु बेहन १ मेहदर रे कुवारी ।...etc.

(s) मूहणौत नैगसौजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 284b-294b. A small portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēga Sī, containing the *vātas* following:—

गौरी वीरमदे रौ वात (pp. 284b-286a),

ऊहड़ हरदास मोकलौत रौ वात (pp. 286b-290b),

राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीं वै पौहकरयै रौ वात (pp. 290b-293b)

जैमल वीरमदेऔत राव मालदे रौ वात (pp. 293b-294b).

The last *vāta* is incomplete.

(t) जैसलमेर रौ वात, pp. 297a-301b. A history of Jaisalmer from the attack by Alāva Dīn during the reign of *rāva* Rātana Sī, to the succession of *rāva* Kehara. Beginning:—

जैसलमेर उपर अलावदीन पातिसाह आयो । जैसलमेर माहि
भाटी रतनसौह मूलराज राज्य करै । पातिसाहौ पौजा आइ नै गढ नुं
लाग्या ।.. etc.

(u) जैतै हमीरौत राखगदे लखणसौऔत रौ वात, pp. 301b-304b. A story of the Bhātīs Jētō Hamīrōta and Rānaga De Lakhanāsīōta from their departure from Jaisalmer to the battle in which the son of Rānaga De, with the help of the Multānis defeated and killed *rāva* Cūḍō at Nāgōra. Beginning:—

जैतौ हमीरौत भाटी राखगदे लखणसौऔत बेवे रावल लखणसेन
काढीया । ताहरां जैतै हमीरौत सुरजड़े गाढा काढीया । राखगदे
घोरीया कन्हा यूख कइ etc

(v) रावल लखणसेन रौ वात, pp. 304b-306b The story of *Nāṛa* Lakhana Sena's marriage with the daughter of Kānhara De, the Sonigarò chief of Jālòra, and her eloping with Nibo Semālòta, and the revenge Lakhana Sena wreaked on Nibo. Beginning —

किसन कांन्डदे जालोर राज्य करै । सु अेक दिन रौ समायोग
कै । रावल लखणसेन रै रांणी सोढी कै ।...etc.

(w) कूंगरै बलोच रौ वात, pp. 306b-307b. Identical with MS 11(c) Beginning :—

तिलोकसीह जसहड़ोत जेसलमेर राज्य करै । कूंगरो क ताकड़ी
रौ आहारा (*sic*) करै ।...etc.

(x) खाखै फलाणी रौ वात, pp. 308a-313a. Identical with MS 11 (a) except for slight differences in the wording Beginning —

राव हमीर भुजनगर राज्य करै कै । लघो जाम भद्रसर राज्य
करै कै [i] अेकै देस माहें दोइ राजा । अेक राव कहाड़ै । अेक जाम
कहाड़ै ।...etc.

(y) कक्वाहाँ रौ वात, pp. 313a-316a Identical with MS 15 (h), except for some differences in the wording. Beginning —

राजा प्रियीराज राव लूंगकर्ण रै परणीयो ऊतो बाल्हवाई तीये
बाई रै वारह बेटा हूवा...etc.

(z) राखै रतनसी राव सूरिजमल रौ वात, pp. 316a-320b. The story of the enmity *rānò* Ratana Si of Cīṭora conceived against his brother-in-law, the *rāva* Sūrija Mala of Būdī, and how he enticed him into the forest to assassinate him, but fell himself a victim to his treachery. Beginning :—

रांणी सांगो चौत्रोड़ राज्य करै । बडौ रांणी हूवौ । सांगै रै
पातिसाह बंदीबांखे रह्योया । तीयां नुं चूड़यां पहिराह काढीया ।...
etc.

(A) नाराइणदास मीठाखाँ रौ वात, pp. 320b-321b. The story of Pathāna Mīdhā Khā, king of Mādava, and his death at the hands of Nārāṇa Dasa of Būdī Be

अक मांडव रै पातिसाह रै षठाण तिण रौ नाम मीठाषान स
मांडव सुं साथ करि नै शिणधंभौर आयौ जोरावर थकै शिणधंभौर
लीयौ ।...etc.

(B) रावत सूरिजमल कुंवर प्रिथीराज रौ बात, pp. 321b-324b

An account of the war between *rāvata* Sūrija Mālā the son of Khivō, the son of *rānō* Mokālā, of Sādari in Godhavāra, and his nephew *kūvara* Prithī Rāja, the son of *rānō* Rāya Mālā ended with Sūrija Mālā's defeat which obliged him to abandon Sādari and carve for himself a new sovereignty amongst the Menās of Devalivō (p. 323a), followed by an account of the death of Prithī Rāja from a pill given him by *rāva* Dūdō of Sūhōī (p. 323b), and lastly an account of the death of Jē Mālā the brother of Prithī Rāja, at the hands of Ratana Sī. Beginning:—

रावत सूरिजमल धीवै रो । धीवो राणै मोकल रो । कुंभो ह्यै
राणै मोकल रो । सूरिज मोटो रजपूत ह्वो...etc.

(C) राणै खेतै रौ बात pp. 324b-327a. The story of *rāno*

Kheto's of Citōra falling in love with a carpenter woman, and having from her two sons, Cācō and Merō, and of their murdering *rānō* Mokālā, and being at last defeated and killed by *rāna* Rina Mālā of Mandōra. Beginning:—

वरसालै रा दीह कै । दीवांण सिकार चढीया कै हल वहे कै
भाद्रवो मास कै । पातिण भातो ले जावै कै । दोइ पाड़ी कै सु बिन्ने
हाथे पकड़ी कै लीये जावै कै ।...etc.

(D) सोनिगरै मालदे रौ बात, pp. 327a-b. Incomplete, one leaf being missing. An account of Mālā De's—the Sonigaro chief of Jāḷora—defeat at the hands of Trivirita Khā his submission to the Emperor (Alāva Dīn), and his coming in possession of Godhavāra and Citōra. Beginning:—

सोनिगरौ मालदे गोडवाड़ माहै घरती पातिसाह रौ मारै साथ
वहण न पावै...etc.

(E) सूहणौत नैणसीजी रौ ख्यात रौ अक भाग, pp. 329a-337b

A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī (see MS. 8 above) containing the *catas* following

खेतखी रतनखीचौव री वात (pp 330a-330b) incomplete
the first leaf being missing

चन्द्रावती री वात (pp 330a-333b),

सिखरी बहेलवे गयो रहै तै री वात (pp 333b-335a), and

उदै उगवणावत री वात (pp 335a-337b).

The second of the *vātas* above which is a genealogical sketch of the Candrāvatas of Rāmapurò from Cādarò, the son of *rānò* Bhāvana Sī, to Amara Singhā Harisinghòta, is followed by two short poems in Sanskrit, which are not found in MS 8. Both are very incorrect. The first one is in 16 verses, and contains a *varṇāvalī* of the Candrāvatas, from *rāvala* Bāpò to *rāya* Pratāpa. It begins —

वापभिधः समवत् (sic) वसु धाविषो (sic) सौ पंचाष्टष्ट्यस्मिते
य सकेन्द्रकाशौ (sic) ।...etc.

The other one, which consists of 15 verses and is styled *Rāya-Durga-varṇanam*, is a panegyric of *rāya* Duragò, the founder of Rāmapurò, who lived under Akbar. It begins:—

श्रीसीतापतिपादपद्मभजनप्रध्वस्तकर्माशयो गोपीनाथचरित्रचित्र-
समंयत् (sic) कर्णपूरीकृतं ।...etc.

(F) राजा भीम री वात, pp 337b-342b. An account of the reign of Bhīma of Anahilavārā Pātana and his successor Karna till the accession of Siddha Rāja Jē Singhā. In the middle an account is inserted of Lūna Sāha (Lavanaprasāda), the son of Anò Vāghelò. The work begins:—

अणहिलवाडै पाटण राजा भीम राज्य करै । सतरहसहस
गुजराति री साहिबी बडौ राजा । कवित्त । मूल पैतालीस । वरस दस
कौयो चंदगिरि ।...etc

Follows a *Lūna Sāha rī vāta rō vakhāna*, in rhymed prose the subject whereof is a description of the rainy season and the killing of an elephant by Lūna Sāha. Beginning:—

वरषा रित लागी । विरहयो जागी ।...etc.

(G) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 342b-350b. Incomplete, the last leaves being missing. Identical with MS. 15 (K).

The MS. is found in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 19:—राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली तथा पीढियाँ.

A MS. consisting of 266 leaves, 8" x 6" in size Cloth-bound, but leaves detached and out of order. The leaves were originally larger in size and numbered, but they were subsequently trimmed at the margins, the numeration figures being thereby cut away in most of the pages. Each page contains 17 lines of 15-20 *aksaras*. Devanāgarī. Written in Samvat 1723, under the reign of *rājā* Karana Singh of Bikaner, for the use of his son, *kūvara* Anūpa Singh.

The contents of the MS. are very much the same as those of the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descriptive Catalogue*, Sect. 1 Pt. 1. The work falls into two parts, to wit:—

(a) जोधपुर री राठौड़ाँ री वंसावली, pp. 1a-22b. Apparently

fragmentary, owing to the loss of some leaves in the middle. A genealogical sketch of the Rāthōras of Jodhpur from the origins to *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singh. The first pages (1a-2a) contain a kind of introduction, consisting of a Sanskrit invocation to Gaṇapati (identical with that in the Jodhpur MS. 14 alluded to above), Viṣṇu, and the Sun, a *chattrīsarājakūṭi-sthāpanā*, i.e. a list of the seats or capitals of the 36 Rajput tribes (beginning —*धारानगरी परमार* १...etc.), a *kaṇṭha* giving the names of the nine Paramāra rulers of *Navakoṭi Māravāra* (beginning —*मंजोवर समंत* ... etc.), and lastly a list of the six *vamśas*, to wit:—Sūrya-, Soma-, Kuru-, Hari-, Śiva-, and Daitya-*vamśa*. Then after an *āśīrvāda* in Sanskrit, the genealogy of the Rāthōras begins from the Satya-*yuga*, when the men lived 100 years and were born as twins (*jugalapane*). From this particular, it is evident that the author of the *vamśāvatī* is a Jain. The pedigree of the Rāthōras is traced from *rājā* Mānadhātā *caṅkavē* (p. 4a) down to Jē Canda (p. 12a), the list being divided into four sections corresponding to the four *yugas*. The account of Sihò begins p. 12b as follows:—

राँ श्रीसीहजोग द्वारिकाजी पधायी । साथै दस हजार असवार
बोधा । अकेको वख भगवौ हाथ १ बरही सों बांधे वसही समेत
चाल्या । आवता थकां सोलंकीयां री भीर करि लाखौ फूलांणी मार्यौ ।
सीहौजी महादेव री अवतार है ।...etc.

Much as in the Jodhpur MS. 15, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. 1, here too the *Jainācārya* Jina Datta Sūri is given the credit of having called Sihò to Pālī. The genealogical account of the descendants of Sihò contains only names and commemorative

songs. The last names are those of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha and his brother Amara Singha

(b) राठौड़ों री घीड़ियाँ, p. 22b-to the end. Genealogies of the Rāṭhōras, apparently identical with those in the Jodhpur MS. 14, of *Descr. Cat.*, Sect. i, Pt. i, mentioned above. Containing only names and occasionally quotations of commemorative songs. The work being disconnected and most of the leaves being out of place it is difficult to give an idea of the contents. The difficulty is increased by the fact that the names are not followed by the patronymic as in the ordinary lists of *pīḍhīs*. The genealogies were evidently compiled in the same time as the *vanśāvalī* described above, namely the beginning of the Samvat-century 1700, apparently during the last years of the reign of *mahārājā* Jasavanta Singha of Jodhpur.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 20 :—फुटकर वाताँ री सङ्ग्रह .

A MS. consisting of 116 leaves $8" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$ in size. Cloth bound, but several leaves detached. Leaf 86 is lost, and several other leaves are probably missing at the end. Each page contains 16-19 lines of writing of 26-36 *akṣaras*. Written in Samvat 1826 (see p. 91a) by Khavās Sabāḷa Sena at Bikaner.

The MS. contains :—

(a) सात बेटीयाँवाले राजा री कथा, pp. 1a-2a. A tale of no historical interest.

(b) कुँवर रणमल चूँडावत अखौ सोलङ्की मारियो तै री बात, pp 2b-5b. The story of Rāṭhōra *rāva* Rina Mala's fighting with Akhō Solāṅkī and conquering the latter's land after killing him. Beginning :—

“इण दूहै ऊपर ॥ रणमल गलती रात [॥] कांकल घर केवी तणै ।
पह ऊगे परभात [॥] आयो ऊघा ही अयो ॥ १ ॥ राव रणमल नागौर
रो क्हाडीया थका आय वले रे कांठे रह्यो...etc.

(c) कुँवर रणमल चूँडावत अखै साँखलै री वैर लियो तै री बात, pp 5b-8b. The story of Rāṭhōra *kūvara* Rina Mala's revenging on the Idas the death of Akhō Sākhālō Beginning

इस दूहे ऊपर ॥ आयो अमलीमाख [i] चावे भासे चोडवूत । तेद
हरण ठाण [i] चोवीसे चोरासीया ॥ १ ॥... अषो सांभलो मारवाड़ रं
रजपूत रूणेचो तिको सौधला भेलो हुय ने धाड़े दोड़ीयो...etc.

(d) सयणी चारणी री वात, pp. 8b-11b The legend of Sayani, the daughter of Cārana Vedò of Kaccha, and Vījhānanda. Interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

वेदो चारण केकरै गाव रहै । कछ देश मै । वेदे रे बडो द्रव्य ।
...etc.

(e) पीरोजसाह पातिसाह री वात, pp. 11b-18b A legendary account of the reign of Phīroṣ Šāh and Muḥamad Šāh till the conquest by Bābar. Beginning:—

पीरोजसाह पातिसाह घतम कहाणो । चीता हिरण । चीता
हिरण जनावर राधणा । सारि हिकमत सिकार री पेरोजसाह
चलाई... etc.

(f) राव हमीर लखै जाम री वात, pp. 18b-20a. Identical with MS. 11(a), and MS. 18 (x), above.

(g) कुँगरै बलोच री वात, pp. 20a-22a. Identical with MS. 11 (c) and MS. 18 (w), above.

(h) जैतमाल सलखावत कोलियाँ री वात, pp. 22a-24b. The story of Rāṭhōra Jēta Māla Saḷakhāvata being attacked by the Kolīs, on his way back from Sīrohi, where he had married, and loosing in the affray Bhādò Sūdò and a hunting-leopard, and the revenge he subsequently took on the Kolīs. Beginning:—

जैतमाल देवडै परणीजण गयो [i] दिन ५ तथा ७ उठै जान रह्यौ
...etc.

(i) सुराँ अर सतवादियाँ री वात, pp. 24b-30b. A moral tale of no historical interest

(j) राव लीडै काडावत री वात, pp. 30b-34b. A biographical account of Rāṭhōra rāva Tīdò Chādāvata. Beginning:—

महेवे भेड़ राव लीडो काडावत राज करै । बडौ आगाठ देखोत
जको रै वायै हरण मोड़ा ऊवै...etc.

(k) जैतमाल सलखावत री वात, pp. 34b-38b. A biographical account of Rāthōra Jēta Māla Salākhāvata. (Cfr. *h* above) Beginning :—

राव तौडो आप री वार वजाय गजाय अर देवलोक ह्वो [1] वडो ओगाठ राजवी ह्वो [1] राव सलखै ह्वी ज्यां रा वित लीया...etc

(l) सच बोलै सो मारिया जावै तै री कथा, pp. 38b-40. A tale of no historical interest.

(m) वीजड़ विजोगण री कथा, pp. 41a-46a. A love tale of Vijara, the son of Vijē Sāla, a king of Gujarat, and Vijogana, the daughter of a *setha*.

(n) राव चूँडै री वात, pp. 46a-49b. A biographical account of Rāthōra rāva Cūḍò. Beginning :—

.....महेवे राज करे मालो सलखावत वीरम सलखावत जैतमाल सलखावत ईछा री वडो साहिबी जिग समईवे माछे दलो जोहीयो सिधराजा जेसंघदे पाटण राज करे...etc.

(o) रिणधीर चूँडावत री वात, pp. 49b-54b. A biographical account of Rāthōra Riṇa Dhīra Cūḍāvata. Beginning .—

इयै दूहे उपर कै [1] केवीयो..... । तिको रण घोडावत तलोली गाडा छोडीया [1] आगे जीवणी बाजु तो सौधला रा गाडा कै...etc.

(p) हाहुल हमीर भोलै राजा भीम सँ जुध करियो तै री वात, pp. 54b-60a. An account of the contest between Hāhula Hamira and Bhīma, the "Simpleton," king of Anāhilavārā Pāṭaṇa, over some horses bought by the latter and coveted by the former. In the story, reference is made to Prithī Rāja of Dillī. Beginning :—

...भोलो राजा भीमदे अवाई मोहतो घोड़ा परीदण नू काबुल मेलीयो...etc.

(q) वडावडो देवडै डहक वानर री वात, pp. 60a-62b. An anecdote of no historical interest.

(r) राजा भोज री पनरमी विद्या आस भवानीदास री कहौ, pp. 63a-91a. Identical with MS. 15 (E). At the end of the work, the copyist has recorded his name as well as the date as follows :—

विषयत युवास सबससेन युवास सबस वाचनार्थम् । वीकानेर
मध्ये ॥ संवत् १८२६ सावण वदि ई वार सोमवार ।

(s) नागदमय साइये भूलै रौ कहियो, pp. 91a-97a. A poem in 123 (?) verses, on the slaying of the Kāliya serpent by Kṛṣṇa, by Cāraṇa Sāiyò Jhūlò. Beginning—

बलि तो सारद विनवुं । सारद करो पसाय ।...etc

(t) बगलै हंसणी रौ कथा, pp. 97a-116b. Incomplete at the end. The tales of the crane and the she-swan, his wife, an accusation and defence of woman, eight in all, but only four contained in the present MS. Beginning.—

मानसरोवर माहै हंस रहै सु अके दिन हंस सर्व भेला ऊई अर
मतौ कीयो कहौ आपा मारवाड़ देस हालौ तो जावा मारवाड़ नू लोक
वसायै कै उठे बडा मेवा कै...etc.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 21 :—फुटकर वाताँ रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS., consisting of 492 leaves, 12" x 8" in size. Cloth-bound, but some leaves detached. About two fifths of the leaves are blank. Each page contains 28-30 lines, of 18-25 aksaras. Devanāgarī script. About 100 years old.

Most of the contents of the MS. are identical with those in MS. 18 described above, of which the present MS. is in part a copy. A list of the contents is the following :—

(a) सिङ्गासखबत्तीसी की भाखा, pp. 1a-29a. Identical with MS 18 (e).

(b) बेतालपचीसी रौ वात, pp. 30a-60a. Identical with MS 18 (a). Cfr. also MS. 15 (z).

(c) रायधन भाटी रौ वात, pp. 61a-66a. Identical with MS 18 (b). Complete. Beginning :—

रायधन कुंवर रावल दुम्हास रौ बेटौ जात रौ भाटी सुदवै राज
करै...अर घाट सोडा राज करै । सुदवै रा सलीमी । तठै घाट रै
खेब बेटो अर खेब बेटो बेटो रौ नाव etc

(d) राजसिङ्ग खौंयावत रौ वात, pp. 66a-69b. Identical with MS. 18 (c).

(e) राव अमरसिङ्गजी रौ वात, pp. 70a-78b. Identical with MS. 18 (d).

(f) राजा करणसिङ्गजी रै कँवरों रौ वात, pp. 79a-104a. Introduced as "Mahārāja Padama Siṅghajī rī vāta." Identical with MS. 9 (a), and MS. 15 (I).

(g) कुँवरसी साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 105a-140b. Identical with MS. 18 (f). Complete Beginning.—

साँखलो घौवसी घरसुकाल । जांगलु राज करै । वडौ साहिबी ।
वडो सिरदार सों । घौवसीजी हलोद भाले परगोया । वडो वीह
ऊवो । वडो गुडो घरच जस अबल कौयो...etc.

(h) नापै साँखलै रौ वात, pp. 141a-153b. Identical with MS. 9 (b), MS. 15 (x), and MS. 18 (g).

(i) अकनगिड़ वागाह डाढाला रौ वात, pp. 171a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (F).

(j) गौड़ गोपालदास रौ वात, pp. 185a-196a. A biography of Gōra Gopāla Dāsa of Ajmer. Beginning.—

गोपालद[ास] गोड़ अजमेर रा परगना सु कडाँणो कौयो । सो
पेहला तो अजमेर रा घावंद या गोड़ [i] पके अजमेर पातसाह कौयो
तद गोड़ां तु परगनो अजमेर रौ दीया (sic) ...etc.

(k) मारवाड़ रौ वात महाराजा रामसिङ्गजी रौ, pp. 197a-215b. Introduced as "Māravāra rē amarāvāī rī vāta." Identical with MS. 15 (B), and MS. 18 (h).

(l) पना वीरमदे रौ वात, pp. 216a-246a. Incomplete at the end. The story of the amours of Pannā, the daughter of Ratana, a *setha* of Pūgaḷa, and kāvāra Virama De, the son of rāva Rāi Bhāṇa of Idara. In rhymed prose intermixed with verses. Beginning:—

सदा मनोर्थ सिद्ध करण [i] बाँगी आघर बेस [i] सारा पइजी
सोवरने [गुरु दातार मनेस । १ । सुवरन निज घाता

खिरे बानाज धन्य नैस पदमखि तरीयां परधिये देसा पूंजल
देस ॥ ३ ॥ करछा थोड़ा काम रा ।...etc.

(m) जगदे पँवार री वात, pp. 258a-276a. Identical with MS 18 (j). Complete. Beginning:—

मालवौ देश धारा नगरी । तठै पुंवार उदियादित्य राजा राज्य
करै कै । तिण राजा है दोय शंखी अक तौ वाघेली । अनैं बीजी
सोलंकणी । तिणां दोयां है दोइ कुंवर । तिण मै वाघेली मुदै पटरांणि ।
तिण है तौ कुंवर रिणधवल छउ ।...etc.

(n) कु कहाणियाँ, pp. 280a-292a. A collection of six tales of no particular interest, to wit:—

1. साईं री पलक मै खलक वसी तै री वात, pp. 280a-284a.

2. आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै री वात, pp. 284a-285a ;

3. हरराज है नैणाँ री वात, pp. 285a-286a Referring to
Hara Rāja Devarō of Sirohī ;

4. न क्यूँ हरै न क्यूँ सेखै तै री वात, pp. 286a-288a. Re-
ferring to Sekhō, the Bhāṭī rāva of Pūgala ;

5. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै री वात, pp. 288a-289b. Identical with MS. 18 (k).

6. वीरबल री वात, pp. 290a-292b. Identical with MS. 18 (l).

(o) राव वीरमदे री वात pp. 293a-295a. A biographical account of Rāthōra rāva Virama De, the son of Salakhō, going as far as his death and the concealment of the infant Cūḍō in the house of Cārana Ālhō. From the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī (see MS. 8 above). Beginning:—

वीरम महेवा रे पासै गुठो मांडि नै वसीयो कै । सु जिकोई
महेवै माहे घन करै गुनइ करै तिको वीरम रे गाढे आवै बी[र]मजी
ऊवै ऊवै नुं राषै...etc.

(p) दम्पतिविनोद pp. 309a-325b Incomplete at the end. Identical with MS 18 o

The MS. is preserved in the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 22 :—फुटकर बातें रौ सङ्ग्रह .

A huge MS. consisting of 436 leaves, $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9'' - 7\frac{1}{4}''$ in size Cloth-bound. Each page contains 30 lines of writing, of 30 to 24 *aksaras*. The writing has many blanks, especially in the first part of the MS., showing that it is a copy from some other MS, whereof some pages were broken or illegible. A few entire pages are blank Devanāgarī script. The letters for *इ* and *ऋ* are habitually interchanged. The MS. was caused to be written by *mahārājā* Gaja Singha of Bikaner in Samvat 1820 (see p. 68a), and is the original from which many of the works contained in MS. 15 (dated Samvat 1845), MS. 18 (dated Samvat 1847), MS. 20, and MS. 21, were subsequently copied.

The MS. contains.—

(a) आठ कहानियाँ, pp. 1a-18b. A collection of eight unimportant tales, all of which have already been found in MS. 15 (a), MS. 18 (k-m), and MS. 21 (n). To wit:—

1. साई रौ पलक मै खलक वसै तै रौ बात, pp. 1a-4b
Identical with MS. 21 (n), 1.
2. साई कर रह्यौ है तै रौ बात, pp. 5a-8b. Identical with MS. 15 (a)
3. आय ठहकी भाहि मै तै रौ बात, pp. 9b-10b. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 2.
4. हरराज रै नैयाँ रौ बात, pp. 10b-11a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 3
5. न क्यूँ हरे न क्यूँ सेखै तै रौ बात, pp. 11a-13a. Identical with MS. 21 (n), 4.
6. सेखै नै भातौ आयौ तै रौ बात, pp. 13a-14a. Identical with MS. 18 (k), and MS. 21 (n), 5. Complete.
7. वीरबल रौ बात, pp. 14a-16a. Identical with MS. 18 (b) and MS. 21 (n), 6.
8. राजा भोज खापरै चोर रौ बात, pp. 16a-18b. Identical with MS. 18 m

(b) कुतबदी साहिजादे री वात, pp. 18b-27a. Identical with MS 18 (n).

(c) दम्पतिविनोद, pp 32b-67b. The same work as contained in MS. 18 (o), and MS. 21 (p)

(d) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री चेक भाग, pp 68a-87a
A portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī (see MS 8 above), containing the *vātas* following.—

1. राव सौहैजी री वात, pp. 68a-71b.
2. राव कान्हुदे री वात, pp 71b-76b.
3. वीरमजी री वात, pp. 76b-78a.
4. राव चूँडेजी री वात, pp. 78a-81a.
5. गोगादेजी री वात, pp. 81a-82a.
6. अरडकमल चूँडावत री वात, pp. 82a-83a.
7. राव रियासलजी री वात, pp. 83a-87a.

The form of the text is slightly different from that in MS 8 the present MS. containing more Gujaratisms. The same remark applies also to the other parts of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī contained in this MS. and described below

(e) गोरे वादल री कथा, pp. 87a-93b. The same work as MS 15 (D), but containing very different readings. Compare the following verses from the introduction as it is given in the present MS, with the corresponding ones in MS. 15 (D), which have been quoted above—

चरण कमल चित लाय के	समरं सरसति माय ।
कहिस कथा बनाय के	प्रणमूं सदगुरु पाय ॥ १ ॥
जंबूदीप मभारि	भरथवेच सौभत अधिक । ¹
नगर भलो चीचोड़ है	ता परि दूठ दुरंग । ²
रतनसेन रागो निपुण	अमलीमाग अभंग ॥ २ ॥

.etc.

A *dūhā* at the end, which is not found in MS. 15 (D), records the date of the composition of the *kathā* (Samvat 1686 ?), and the name of the poet (Jata Mala) :—

The latter half of this verse is omitted.

सौलै सै बसो ये¹ समै प्रागुण पूनिम मास ।

वीरारस सिणगाररस कहि जटमल सुपरकास ॥ [१]७६ ॥

(f) मोमल री बात, pp 93b-95a. Identical with MS 18 (g).

(g) महिन्दर वीसलौत री बात, pp 95a-98a. Left incomplete. Identical with MS. 18 (r)

(h) मूहयौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अेक भाग, pp 101b-113b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēna Sī. containing the *vātas* following —

1. गंगी वीरमदे री बात, pp. 101b-103a.

2. हरदास ऊहड़ री बात, pp 103a-107a.

3. राठौड़ नरै सूजावत खीं वै पोहकरणी री बात, pp. 107a-110a.

4. जैमल वीरमदेबौत री बात, pp 110a-112a.

5. सीहै माँडण री बात, pp 112a-113b.

(i) जिसलमेर री बात, pp. 113b-118a. Identical with MS. 18 (t).

(j) जैतै हमीरौत राखणदे लखणसीहौत री बात, pp 118a-120a. Identical with MS. 18 (u).

(k) रावल लखणसेन री बात, pp. 120a-121b. Identical with MS. 18 (v).

(l) कुंगरै बलोच री बात, pp 121b-123a. Identical with MS. 18. (w) and MS. 11 (c).

(m) लाखे पूलाणी री बात, pp. 123a-128a. Identical with MS. 18 (x) Cfr. also MS. 11 (a).

(n) कक्कावाही री बात, pp. 128a-131a. Identical with MS. 18 (y). Cfr. also MS. 15 (h).

(o) राखे रतनसी राव सूरिजमल री बात, pp. 131a-135a. Identical with MS. 18 (z).

(p) नारायणदास भौटाखों री वात, pp. 135a-136a. Identical with MS. 18 (A).

(q) रावत सूरिजमल कुँवर प्रिथौराज री वात, pp. 136a-139a. Identical with MS. 18 (B).

(r) राखै खेतै री वात, pp. 139a-142b. Identical with MS. 18 (C).

(s) सोनिगरे मालदे री वात, pp. 142b-143b. Identical with MS. 18 (D). Complete.

(t) मूहणौत नैणसौजी री ख्यात रौ बोक भाग, pp. 143b-152b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Sī, identical with MS. 18 (E).

(u) राजा भीम री वात, pp. 152b-158a. Identical with MS. 18 (F).

(v) बहलिमा री वात, pp. 158a-173a. Identical with MS. 18 (G). Complete.

(w) राव सुरताण देवडै री वात, pp. 173a-180a. Described as "Rāva Māṇē Devarē rī vāta" in the title. Identical with MS. 15 (f).

(x) राव प्रतापमल देवडै री वात, pp. 180a-182a. Identical with MS. 15 (n).

(y) हाडाँ री हकीकत, pp. 182a-184a. Identical with MS. 15 (o).

(z) बुँदी री वात, pp. 184a-185b. Described at the end as "Dūdē Bhoja rī vāta." Identical with MS. 11 (d). Complete. Going as far as the assignment of Būdi to Bhoja by the Emperor, after the death of Dūdō.

(A) खोचिबाँ री वात, pp. 186a-191a. An historical sketch of the Khicis, from Ānala down to the conquest of the land by Hādō Bhagavanta Sīṅha Chatrasulōta, at the time of Orangzeb. The origin of the Khicis is traced to Khātū, a place from which they were expelled by king Prithi Rāja Cāhuvāna in consequence of an act of treachery committed by Pāhila Pāndira.

आनल बीचो जायल कठौतौ रहै ती नागौर रौ गाम कै नागौर
धौ कोस १० जायल कै । आगै बीचो चहवाणो भिलै । चहवाण राजा
प्रियौराज रौ वडौ साहिबी । दिल्ली रौ धंगौ । नागौर अजमेर सैभर
यां ठोड़ां राजधान...etc.

(B) मोहिनी रौ बात, pp. 191b-195b. Identical with chapter
(61) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēṇa Sī. Cfr also MS. 15
(i).

(C) सातल सोम रौ बात, pp. 195b-196b. Identical with MS.
15 (k).

(D) राव मण्डलीक रौ बात, pp. 196b-197b. Identical with
MS. 15 (l).

(E) जैसै सरवहिचै रौ बात, pp. 198a-201b. Identical with
MS. 15 (g).

(F) अरजन हमीर रौ बात, pp. 202a-205a. Identical with
MS. 15 (j).

(G) सांगण वाडेल रौ बात, pp. 205a-206b. An anecdote re-
ferring to Sāṅana Vadhela, a chief of Khebararō, and Mūjō
Bāvariyo of Sarathō, both of whom are stated to have lived at
the time of Vegarō Mahamad, *pāṭasāl* of Gujarat. Begin-
ning:—

सांगण वाडेल ओ धवरड़ै राज्य करै । वेगड़ौ मुंहमद गुजराति
रौ पालिसाह । उण वारा माहे मूजौ बावरीयो सरठै राज्य करै ।
मूजा नै अर सांगण वाडेल रा भलीजा आपस मै प्रीति...etc.

(H) चापै वालै रौ बात, pp. 206b-208a. Identical with MS.
15 (m).

(I) राव राघवदे सोलंकी रौ बात, pp. 208a-210a. An anec-
dote referring to Rāghava De Solanki of Todō, a *sāmanta* of
king Prithi Rāja of Dillī, and his Dāhimī wife. Beginning:—

राव राघवदे सोलंकी तोडा रौ धंगी राजा प्रियौराज रौ सांमंत ।
नरसिंहदास दाहिमो ईयै रौ घर आहड रावल समरसौ रौ चाकर ।
तरे नरसिंहदास रै बेटी तिका अपहरा महादेवांगना ।...etc.

(L) नामिम कावड़ा री वात pp 10b-11 A account of the migration of the four Chābāra brothers Nāṁga, Devaga, Aje Si, and Vijē Si from Sihoragādha to Pohakarāṇa, and of Nāṁga's becoming the lord of the place. Beginning:—

पुहपावती नगरी । द्विबाहं पोकरण कहीजै कै । तीयै नगरी
माहे राजा पहरवा राज्य करै । वडौ राजघांणी । राजा ईवै विध
राज्य करै । मास अेक ईंदर मौहल माहे रहै मास अेक पुरी हवै
ताहरां बाहिर आवै । नवौ वीमाह करै ।...

(M) सयणी री वात, pp 212b-215a Identical with MS 20 (d).

(N) देवरै नायकदे री वात, pp. 215a-221b A legend of Nāyaka De, the daughter of Mūdhō, an Ahīra ruler of Sorathā and Devarō, another Ahīra petty ruler of Devāṇī Beginning:—

सोरठ देस माहे अहीर राज्य करै । मूंघो अहीर न[]वै
सोरठ राज्य करै । मूंघा अहीर रै वेटी कहीयै सु सारी सोरठ मै
इसी काई नहीं ।...etc.

(O) खीं वै बीजै री वात, pp. 221b-225a. Identical with MS 15 (L).

(P) राणी चौबोली री वात, pp. 225a-229a. A tale referring to *rājā* Bhoja, or Vikramāditya, of Ujēnī and a *rājā* Cōboli Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी राजा विक्रमादित्य राज्य करै । नववारी नगरी ।
चौरासी चौहटा । कतीस पौलि । चार वरण रहै ।...etc.

(Q) चार मूरखी री वात, pp. 229a-231b Left incomplete
A tale of no interest.

(R) सदैवक् सावलिङ्गा री वात, pp. 232b-238a. A concise version of the famous legend of Sadēvacha, the son of *rājā* Puhavacha of Ujēnī, and his mistress Sāvalingā. In prose intermixed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

उजेणी नगरी पुहवक् राजा राज करै । वडौ दात[]र [] तेथ
जिको गुन करि कवीश्वर पढित आवै तीवै नृ सवाभाव दिवै etc

(8) लाखे फूलानी री बात, pp. 38a-240b. A biography of Lākhō Phūlānī (cfr. MS. 11a and MS. 18x). Beginning:—

सिंधु देस केबै कोट लाखो जाड़ेचो राज्य करै । लाखो नवै चांद
रो नवै चांद बीमाह करै । लाखै रै काहड़दे पमार परधान ।...etc

(7) पौरोजमाह पातसाह री बात, pp. 240b-245a. Introduced as “Vāta Pathāṇā rī” Identical with MS. 20 (e).

(U) बुधबल कथा कवि लक्ष्मीराम छत, pp. 245b-261a. The *Buddhibalakathā*, a didactic tale in verses, composed by a poet Lachī Rāma (i.e. Lakṣmī Rāma) in the year Samvat 1681 (see the last verse but two). Divided into eight *prabhāvas*. In Hindi. Beginning —

सरसति कौ उरि ध्यान धरि । गणपति गुरु मनाइ । लक्ष्मीराम
कवि यह कथा । अदभुत कहत वनाथ ॥ १ ॥ चोपई । पूरब दिसि जहा
वदै । सुरसुरी [1] ता उपकंठि वसति सिवपुरी ।...etc.

(V) जगदे पंवार री बात, pp. 261b-267b. Introduced as “Vāta Pāmāra Rina Dhava[la] Jaga Deva rī.” The same story as contained in MS. 18 (j) and MS. 21 (m), but beginning differently —

राजा उद्योतचंद धार र[1]ज करै [1] अक दिन रै समाजोग
दौलतावाद रे धखी री नालेर सिखवल कुंवर नै आयौ ।...etc.

(W) ?, pp. 267b-273a. An anonymous work, being a tale of no importance, partly in prose and partly in verses, referring to Rāja Dhara Solāṅkī of Todō. Beginning —

तोहै नगर माहे सोलंकी राजधर राज्य करै [1] सु राजधर रै
कोहं नही [1] ताहरां डाहा सयणा जिको परदेसी आवै तीयां मुं,
पूछीजै...etc.

(X) गुजरात देस राज्य वर्णन, pp. 273a-275a. Identical with chapter (50) in the “Khyāta” by Mūhanōta Nēna Sī (see MS. S, above). Followed by two anonymous *vātas*, of no particular interest, which occupy pages 275a-278b.

(Y) अचलदास खीची री वात, pp. 278b-283a. Described as "Acala Dāsa Khīcī Lālā Mevārī rī vāta" at the beginning, and as "Ūmā De rī vāta" at the end. The well-known story of Acala Dāsa Khīcī of Gāguraṇa and his two wives Lālā, the daughter of Rāṇā Mokala of Mevāra, and Ūmā, the daughter of Khīva Sī Sākhālō of Jāgaḷū, and the intrigues of Jhīmī and Cāraṇī. In prose with *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning:—

अचलदास गढ गागरण राज्य करै । तिण रै रांणी लाला मेवाड
रो धणी रांणे मोकलसीह तिण री बेटी । राज सिगलो ह्री लाला रै
हाथ [1] बडौ साहिबी [1] भलो राज्य है [1] येकदा प्रस्तावि भीमौ
चारणि अचलदास नु मांगण आई ।...etc.

(Z) कक्वाहाँ री वात, pp. 283a-284a. An account of how the Kachavāhās were once exterminated by the Tūvaras, and only one *rāṇī* escaped, who afterwards gave birth to a child, Malē Sī, who after killing *rāya* Rālhaṇa, made himself lord of the Mēṇās of Dhūḍhāra. Beginning:—

कक्वाहा राजा रामचंद री बौलात (sic) । नलवर ग्वालेर ईया
गढ नल राजा रा पोतरा राज्य करै । ईयां घीचीयां सुं वैर [तु]-
वरां सुं वैर ।...etc.

(i) जेसलमेर पूगल वीकूपुर वरसलपुर रै भाटी धनियाँ री पट्टावली, pp. 284a-285b. Lists of the Bhāṭī rulers of Jesalmer, Pūgaḷa, Vikūpura, and Varasalapura. Beginning:—

संवत् १२१२ आवन सुदे १२ वार आदित मूल नक्षत्र जेसलमेर
रावल जेसल स्थापिता । जेसलमेर गढ थापीयो । संवत सतर सत-
रोहतरै । जसौ देव रौ फेर । बाघो रुघो भाटीयां । जसौ
जेसलमेर ॥ १ ॥...etc.

The first list contains names from *rāvaḷa* Jesaḷa (1st) to *rāvaḷa* Jasavanta Singha (28th). After the name of each *rāvaḷa*, the years and days are given of his reign, and occasionally a mention is also added of his chief exploits. The three other lists contain only bare names.

(ii) दो कहानियाँ, pp. 286a-287a. Two short tales of no interest.

(iii) वगडावतों री बात, pp. 287b-294a. The legend of the Vagarāvatas (or Vagharāvatas), traced to Cahavāṇa Hara Rāma, who killed a tiger (*vāgha*) and subsequently became the father of a son with a tiger's head. Beginning:—

राजा वीसलदे चहवांण अजमेर मै राज्य करै । अजमेर माहे वाघ
हिंजीयो सु वाघ धून करै दोइ २ चार २ धून करै [१] सोर पड़ीयो ।
...etc.

(iv) राजा मानधाता री बात, pp. 294a-296b. A biography of *rājā Mānadhātā*, one of the *paurāṇika* ancestors of the Rāthoras. Beginning:—

राजा युवनाश्वर राजा अजेपाल री बहिन परणीयो । राजा
युवनाश्वर वडो राजा...etc.

(v) राजा प्रिथीराज चौहान री ओक बात, pp. 296b-297a. An unimportant anecdote referring to *rājā Prithī Rāja* and some revenge he once took on the Pāvāras. Beginning:—

राजा प्रिथीराज चहवांण अजमेर राज करै । सु राजा प्रिथीराज
है पमार रजपूत चाकर...etc.

(vi) गोगैजी री बात, pp. 297a-298a. A short account of the four *avatāras* of Gogō in the four ages of the world. Beginning:—

गोगैजी रा ४ अवतार । सतयुग माहे भाद १ त्रेता माहे पहल २
द्वापर मै हरपाल ३ कलियुग मै गोग चहवांण...etc.

(vii) सोलंकी राज बीज री बात, pp. 298a-301b. The story of the establishment of the Solāṅkis' rule over Anahilavāra Pātana, from the migration of Rāja and Bīja from Todō, to the usurpation of Mūla Rāja. Beginning:—

सोरों सों आया तद सोलंकी कहाया । सु गुजरात आया आइ
मै राज कीयो [१] कितरेक दिने निबला पड़ीया...etc.

(viii) मूहणौत नैगसीजी री ख्यात री ओक भाग, pp. 301b-303b. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēṇa Sī, containing the two *vatas* following

1. रावल जगमाजजी री बात p. 301b

2. राव गोविनी री बात, pp. 302a-303b

(ix) सुपियारदे री बात, pp. 303b-307a. The story of Supi-vāra De and Rāthōra Narabada Satāvata. Cfr chapter (58) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8. above). Beginning:—

नरबंद सतावत आसकरण सतावत । कायलांखै गठ राज करै ।
तठै सांघलां री कंथा सुं सांघलै सौहड़ रो नालेर आयौ...etc.

(x) मूहणौत नैणसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 307a-313a
Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. खैमखानियाँ री उत्पत्ति, pp. 307a-b

2. दौलताबाद रा डमरावाँ री बात, p. 307b

3. मलकम्बर आकूतखाँ री याददास्त, pp. 308a-309a.

4. सांगमराव राठौड़ री बात, pp. 310a-313a.

(xi) रावल लखणसेण वीरमदे सोनगरै री बात, pp. 313a-315a
The same story as contained in MS. 18 (v), and MS. 22 (k), but in a different version. Beginning:—

रावल लखणसेण जेसलमेर राज करै । हेके दिन रावलजी बेटो
हंतो तितरे कोचरी बोली [1] तद रावलजी सोखीया (नू) बोलाय
पूछीयो...etc.

(xii) राव रिणमलजी री बात, pp. 315a-317b. Identical with chapter (57) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēṇa Si (see MS. 8. above).

(xiii) अलावदी री उत्पत्ति री बात, pp. 318a-319a. A legend according to which the emperor Alāva Di, when a baby, was removed and substituted with Alāvaliyō, the son of a *pījārō* and afterwards restored to his princely condition by Dhārū, the son of Ādala Rāva Khicī, who obtained as a recompense the fort of Gāgurāṇa. Beginning:—

आदलराव घोची जायल कठोतो रहै [1] सु अके दिन रे समीयीये
(120) घोवसी सांघले रे बेटी सु पामली [1] ताहरा घोवसी जायोयो जु
घोर तो काई लेवे न लेवे आदल भजा रजपूत है etc

(xv) आठ कहानियाँ pp. 319a-331b. A collection of eight short tales of no historical interest, to wit:—

1. साह ठाकुरे री बात, pp. 319a-320b.
2. बिसनी बेखरच री बात, pp. 320b-321b.
3. आसा री बात, pp. 321b-323b.
4. पिङ्गला री बात, pp. 323b-324b.
5. मन्धर्वसेय री बात, pp. 324b-326b.
6. माह्लाबी री बात, pp. 326b-329a.
7. सोणा री बात, pp. 329a-330a.
8. मामै भागेजे री बात, pp. 330a-331b.

(xv) राव रियमल खावडिये री बात, pp. 331b-338b. The story of Rāthorā vāra Rina Mala of Khābarā and his Sodhi wife of Ūmarakota. In plain prose interspersed with *dūhās*. Beginning:—

माडो गढ गोरी पातिसाह राज करे [1] ताहरा बिलायत रे पातिसाह नू माडो रे पातिसाह री रसाल जावे [1] ताहरा माडो रे पातिसाह भागस दोई बुलाया । ते रा नाव । अक मत के वास । अक अकल के वास...etc

(xvi) पाँच कहानियाँ, pp. 338a-343b. A collection of five short and unimportant tales, to wit:—

1. डूंगर जसाकौ (sic) तै री बात, pp. 338a-339a.
2. फमै घोराब्दाह री बात, p. 339a.
3. तमाईची पातिसाह री बात, pp. 339a-340a.
4. गान्हुवा री बात, pp. 340a-b.
5. दत्तात्रेय २४ गुरु किया तै री बगत, pp. 340b-343b.

(xvii) मूहणौत नैगसीजी री ख्यात री अक भाग, pp. 343b-350a. Another portion of the "Khyāta" by Mūhaṇōta Nēpa Si, containing the *vātas* following:—

1. राव बीकैजी री बात, pp. 343b-344b.
2. भटमेर री बात, pp. 344b-345b.

3. राव बीकैजी री वात बीकानेर मण्डियो तै समै री,
p. 345b.
4. काँधलजी काम आया तै समै री वात, p. 346a
5. राव तीहै अर रावल साँवतसी सोनिगरे इयाँ दूनों
भीलमाल वेठ ऊई तै समै री वात, pp. 346a-b.
6. सुपियारदे री वात, pp. 346b-349a. Fragmentary
7. पताई रावल साकौ कियो तै री वात, pp. 349a-b.
8. राव सलखै री वात, p. 349b.
9. [गढ मण्डिया तै री विगत], p. 350a.

Notice that No. 6 is out of place

(xviii) जेसलमेर री वात, pp. 350b-351a. A brief account of the short period in the history of Jesalmer going from the attack by Alāva Di and the death of *nāvala* Ratana Si, to the installation of *nāvala* Ghara Si (Cfr MS. 18 (i) and MS 22 (i)) Beginning —

...जद अह्मावदीन पातिसाहजी सँ लड़ाई ऊई [1] रावल रतनसी काम आयो । गढ माहे जोँहर ह्वो । तद मूलराव अर घड़सी से दोई रतनसी रा कुंवर विधै बीसरीया ..etc.

(xix) काहड़ पँवार री वात, pp. 351a-352b. A genealogical legend in explanation of the origin of the Sākhālā and Sodhā branches of the Pāvāras, in which they are traced to Sākhālō and Sodhō, two sons born to Pāvāra Chāhara of Chahotana by an *apsaras* captured by him. The name of the Sākhālās is further connected with *sankha*, a miraculous conch Chāhara had had from the *apsaras*. Beginning. —

काहड़ पवार क्होटण राज करै । ते नृं धवर ऊई । जु क्होटण सिव री बाड़ी पासे डूगरी ओक कै...etc.

(xx) राव रिणमल अर महमद आपस मै लड़ाई ऊई तै री वात, pp. 352a-353b. Fragmentary. Identical with chapter (44) in the "Khyāta" by Mūhanōta Nēna Si (see MS. 8, above).

(xxi) रिणधवल री वात, pp. 353a-356b. A tale concerning Rana Dhavala, king of Dhāra, and two Bhātas, Rayana and Mayana Beginning

भाट रयण नै मयण बेवे भाई । सु मयण डोलीयै बैसि नै पग
वौकलावतौ ।...etc.

(xxii) वौंभरौ अहीर रौ वात, pp. 356b-357a. An anecdote describing a love adventure a certain Vījharō Ahīra had with his sister's sister-in-law. In prose, with several erotic *dūhās* interspersed. Beginning —

वौंभरौ अहीर सोरठदेस में रहै । अक दिन रै समाजोग
वौंभरौ बहिन रै प्राऊणो थकौ गयो...etc

(xxiii) वैरसल भीमौत वीसल महेवचै रौ वात नै दूहा, pp. 357a-358b. An account of a contest which arose between Rāthora Vera Sālā Bhīmōta of Bilārō and Visalā of Mahevō over a mate, and ended with a battle in which Visalā lost his life. Followed by 36 *dūhās* by Khiriyō Cādāna. The event happened during the time of *rāva* Jodhō of Jodhpur. Beginning. —

वैरसल बीलाड़ै राज करै । वीसल महेवै राज करै । युं करता
हेकै दिन बीलाड़ै ता घोड़ी वैरसलजी जोड़ माहे छाली ऊतौ सु घोड़ी
चरतौ चरतौ महेवै (जाय नींसरी)...etc.

The *dūhās* begin. —

माहेखर महामाय भीम तखो साचौ भगवत ।
तो सब कहै सवाय वधीयो राय वैरसल ॥ १ ॥

(xxiv) उमादे भटियाणी रौ वात, pp. 358b-359b. An account of the jealousy conceived by Ūmā De, the Bhaṭiyānī wife of *rāva* Mālā De of Jodhpur, towards a girl slave, and the promise she made never to talk to her husband, which promise she carried out till Mālā De died and she burned herself on his funeral pyre. In the story, a Čarapa. Bāratha Āsō plays an important part. Beginning :—

रावल जाम नवै नगर राज करै । अक दिन रै समायोग रावल
जामजी सिकार चढीया ऊता [1] घिरतां थकां अक कोकरी कहीं रौ
पड़ी जंगल माहे नजर आई...etc.

(xxv) सोनिगराँ रौ वात, pp. 359b-360a. An account of how Sāvata Sī Sonigarō had a son. Mālā De, from a stone image. Beginning.

सोनगिरो सांवतसौ खिकार गयो ऊतौ सु राति स्त्री विना नौ
न पड़े ।...etc

Followed by a confuse note accounting for the origin of the Jhālās—the etymology being from *jhālano* “to catch”—and other Rajputs, and the *dūhò*:—

सौसोदीया बांभणी रा तवड कौयो तेल रो ।
गोदारा जाटणी रा मांगलीयो थोरिण रो ॥

(xxvi) राव लूणकरणा रौ वात, p. 360b. A very concise ac-

count of the fight, in which *rāva* Lūṇa Karana of Bikaner was killed. Beginning:—

राव लूणकरणी जेसलमेर रौ फते करि पाक्का पधारीया...etc

Followed by a short note of 11 lines, on the alliance of *rāva* Kelhana of Jesalmer with the *pātisāha* of Multan, and the conversion of Kelhana's son to the Islam. From the latter originated the Ābhoriyā Bhātīs. As a result of the alliance *rāva* Cūḍò of Maṇḍora was defeated and killed at Nāgora. The note is introduced by the title: “Vāta rāva Kelhana rò betò ara rāva Rānaga De rò betò Mulatāna rò pātisāha musala māna kiyā tè rī vāta.”

(xxvii) खाखै फूलाणी रौ वात, p. 361a. The same subject as

MS. 11 (a), MS. 18 (x), and MS. 22 (s). Beginning:—

नवै नगर फूल राज करै । तठै वाणीयो १ साछकार रहै...etc.

Followed by a short note on Rāja and Bija.

(xxviii) गोगादेजी रौ वात, pp. 361b-362a. An account of

the looting expedition undertaken by Rāṭhōra Gogā De against the inhabitants of Mitāsara, to revenge a certain Vānara, who had been insulted by them. Beginning:—

गोगादे वीरमोत थलवट माहे रहै । ईक समईयै तीये देस माहे
काल पड़ीयो [i] लोग मऊ नुं चालीयो थो...etc.

(xxix) राजा प्रिथीराज सूहवदे परगिया तै रौ वात, pp. 362a-b.

An account of *rājā* Prithī Rāja Cōhāna's marriage with Sūhava De, the daughter of Vijhala of Maroṭha. Beginning:—

प्रिथीराज चहवांण दिली राज करै । तद राज करतां वीभलदे
जोइयो रो नाबेर आयो etc

(xxx) राजगदे माटी री वात pp 362i 363b A biographical note on *raja* Ranaga De of Jesalmer from his conquest of Pūgala, to his fight with *rāra* Cūdō of Mandora. Beginning:—

पूगल थोरौ राज करै । तडै मूलराज थोरौयां ऊपरि चढि आयो [i] पूगल लौवी ।...etc.

(xxxi) तुँवराँ री वात, pp 363b-365a Identical with MS 15 (d).

(xxxii) जोगराज चारण री वात, pp 365a-366a A story of how Joga Rāja, a Cārana of Jesalmer, fell in love with a Cārani *panahāri*, and at last succeeded in marrying her. Interspersed with some *dūhās*. Beginning —

जिसलदेस (sic) रै देस माहे जोगराज चारण वसै । वडौ चतुर हौसनाइक [i] वडा रूपक जोड़ै...etc.

(xxxiii) रावल मलीनाथ पय मै आयौ तै री वात, pp. 366a 367a. An account of how *rāvala* Mali Nātha of Mahevo married Rūpā De, the daughter of Vālhō Tudiyo, and was converted by her to the *vāmapantha*. Beginning:—

रूपादे वाल्लै तुडीये री बेटी घेत माहे रघवाली करैतां¹ हत्ती । मोह्यी रो घेत हंतो पाखी पूर हंतो [i] सु ऊगवसी माटी...etc.

(xxxiv) नरबदजी राणै क़ाँभै नूँ आख दीवी तै री वात, pp 367a-b. Identical with chapter (59) in the “*Khyāta*” by Mūhaṇṭa Nēna Sī (see MS. 8. above).

(xxxv) काँधलौत खेतसी री वात, pp 367b-368a. A brief account of how Khēta Sī, the Kādhālōta ruler of Bhatanera, killed a Mathana Bhāvadeva Sūri, whereupon the two pupils of the latter went to the *pālisāha* Kūvarō (Kamran, the son of Babār) and persuaded him to go against Bhatanera. It was on this occasion that Kūvarō, after overrunning Bhatanera, attacked Bikaner, and was encountered and defeated by *rāva* Jeta Sī. Beginning:—

भटनेर सहर काँधिलौत खेतसीह राज्य करै [i] भटनेर माँहि वड़गका मथेन भावदेवसूरि रहै ।...etc.

(x) सोहबी री वात I 38a-36 A story concerning Sohāṇ, the wife of Jāṭa Mālā Arorā, and her lover, Mahyārā.

(xxxvii) राठौड़ राजावाँ रै अन्तेवरों रा नाम, pp 369a-b. Identical with chapter (46) in the "Khyāta" by Mīhanṭa Nēpaṇī (see MS. 8. above).

(xxxviii) जगमाल मालावत री वात, pp 370a-b A short anecdote referring to Jaga Mālā the son of Mālī Nātha of Mahevō, and his marrying a daughter of the Bhūṭas, and having from her a son, Ūjarā who became the progenitor of the Ūjarā Rāthōras. Beginning:—

रावल मालै रो बेटो जगमाल [1] सु जगमाल दिल्ली चाकरी करै ...etc.

(xxxix) कुँवरियै जैपाल री वात, pp. 370b-371a An anecdote concerning Bhāṭī Kūvariyō Jē Pālā the son of Mahī Dhavālā of Mādhavō near Pohakarāna. Beginning:—

कुँवरियो जैपाल भाटी सहिधवल रो बेटो [1] मा रो नाम मगोणी [1] भाई रो नाम देपाल [1] बहिन रो नाम मगौ [1] गाम माटवो (sic) पड़गनै पोरकरन रै रहै ...etc.

(xl) दूदैं जोधावत री वात, pp 371b-372a. An account of how Dūdō, the son of rāva Jodhō Rāthōra, killed Meghō Narasīngha-dāsōta in a single combat. Beginning:—

राव जोधो पौठीयो ऊतौ [1] वातपोस वातां करता ऊता [1] राजवीयां सां वातां करता ऊता [1] ताहरां ओकै कल्यौ भाटीयां रो वैर न रहै... etc.

(xli) राजा रै कुँवर री वात, pp 372a-373a. A tale of no interest.

(xlii) पावूजी री वात, pp 373a-378a. The story of Pāvū Rāthōra, the son of Dhādhālā his daring exploits and his death at the hands of Jindā Rāva Khīā. Identical with chapter (51) in the Khāta by Mīhanṭa Nēpaṇī (see MS. 8. above). Beginning:—

घाघलजी महेवै रहै] सु खे उठै सू काठ पर खै पाटन रे

तनाव आवै ऊतरौया...etc.

(xlili) पँमै घोरांधार रौ बात, pp 378a-383a The story of Budha Pāmò (or Pemò) nicknamed 'Ghoriāndhāra' a chief of Kūdāla, with special reference to his love adventures with a beautiful daughter of a *kandoi* and the violence used by his son Cangò to the daughter of Cārana Māvāla which was the cause of Rāthōra Mahirelana Dhūharōta's marching against Kūdāla and conquering the place, after killing Pāmò and his son Maingò and capturing Cangò This had had a son from the daughter of Māvāla, his name Cādò who was subsequently made a Cārana by Mahirelana and became the progenitor of the Rohariyās Beginning —

कूडल माहे बुध राज्य करै । सु ईछा रौ बडो राज बडो
तरवारीया रजपूत । सु तठै पंमो कुंवरपदे थकौ मुनीयां करै ।...etc

(xlv) सिङ्गासगबत्तीसी रौ कथा, pp 383a-408a A prose version of the *Simhāsanaśatītrimśatikā* tales into Marwari, different from the version in MS. 15 (A) Anonymous A few *dhātōs* are here and there interspersed Beginning:—

परम ज्योति प्रतिबंध तै भूंट छ दीसै साच ।

जैसे कंचन में रचित मनि सोभित (sic) काच ॥ १ ॥

.....चहू दिस पुरधारथ प्रवेस कै जेथ इसड़ो मालव देस कै
तेथ खनीत रहित राजनीत लोकनीत सहित अनेक पुरष स्त्री रन कर
विशजमान धारा नगरी कै तेथ मछापतापी चवदह विद्या निधान राजा
गोज राज्य करै कै...etc

(xlv) खीची गङ्गेव नींबावत रौ दोपौहरी, pp 408b-410b
The same subject as MS. 15 (v) but a different work Also in rhymed prose Beginning —

गंगेव घीची कागं (sic) भड़ां किवाड़ । बेरीयां जड़ा उपाड़ । जिग
की सेल कछं वणाय । सुणीयां मंन प्रसंन थाय ॥ १ ॥ वरषा रितु
लागी । ब्रह्मणी जागी । आभा भरहरै । बीजां आवास करै । नदी ठेवां
धावे । सुमद्रे न संमावे ।...etc.

(xlv) दीनमान रौ पल रौ बात p 416b-41... Identical
th MS 1

(xlv) पञ्च दरियाव री कथा, pp 419a-436 Identical with MS. 10 (q), except for a few differences in the wording.

The MS forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner

MS. 23:—जाधपुर रै राठौड़ा री ख्यात .

A MS. of 12 loose leaves, $15\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ in size. Leaves 8, 9, 10, and 12 are entirely blank. The pages filled with writing contain about 50 lines, each line being made of about 40 *aksaras*. Very minute Devanāgarī script. The text contains some corrections by a later hand and some short annotations are also added on the margins of the pages. Undated. Apparently, about 150 years old.

The work contained is a summary history of the Rāthor rulers of Jodhpur, from the origins down to the time of *mahārājā* Abhē Singha. Apparently, the work was composed either during the last years of the reign of Abhē Singha, or immediately after his demise. The beginning is in a kind of Hindi but it soon changes into Marwari.—

एक चंद्रकला नामें नगरी तिहां सूर्यवंसी राजा नाम उस का जवनसत (*sic*) सो अष्टमीयो सु राजा कुं बोहत चिंता भई तब एक दिन राजलोक सहित वन सेवन कुं चल्या सु दरमजल हरदवार आये ।...etc.

The origin of the Rāthoras is traced to king Javanasata (*sic*), who, having no sons, went to Haridvāra and propitiated the *ṛṣi* Gotama, who made him father of a son, whom he took out of his spine (*rātha*, whence *Rāthora*). This son was Mānadhātā. Follows a brief account of the descendants of Mānadhātā, as far as Jē Candā, and then the following pedigree of *rāva* Sīhō:

वरदाइसेन जैचंद रो.....कमधज वरदाइसेन रो.....

खेतरांम कमधज रो.....सौहो सेतरांम रो.....

The story of Sīhō and his son Āsathāna is related at some length in pp. 1a-b, but inaccurately. The conquest of Pāli is ascribed to Āsathāna. The account of his descendants consists of only a list of names, but the text enlarges again with Virama (1 2a) and Cūḍ pp 2c-b. The account of Jodh begins on 3a as follows

राव जोधो रौड़मलोत रो जन्म सं १४७२ वैशाख सुद ४ राव
 रौड़मल ने चूक हूवो जइ जोधोजी नीसर्या भं ॥ पुंगो मांखसां १० उभो
 रछो कांम आयो जोधोजी घाटो लोप मारवाड़ आया फोज पाक्यो गई ।
 रांखे कूंभै मंडोहर तो आप रो धांखो राख्यो । जोधपुर नरवद सतावत
 नुं दीयो... etc

Of Vikò and his foundation of Bikaner, there is no mention. The *khyāta* of Māla De is related at some length (pp. 3b-4b). Follow the *khyātas* of Udè Singha (pp. 4b-5a), Sūra Singha (p. 5a-b), and Gaja Singha (p. 5b). Pp. 5b-6a contain an account of *rāva* Amara Singha, from his contest with *rājā* Karana Singha of Bikaner over a village of Nāgōra, to his death. The account is followed by quotations of commemorative songs. Lastly come the *khyātas* of Jasavanta Singha (pp. 6a-b), and Apta Singha (pp. 7a-b), with the death of whom (S 1780) the work ends. The last lines contain the following appreciation of the merits of Abhe Singha, and reference to the *Sūruja Prakāśa* —

ओर माहाराज औखभेसिंघजी अजौतसिंघजी रै घाट (sic) तिके
 वडा बाह्वादुर ने यड़वाड़ा वडा कीया था सु सूरजप्रकास ग्रंथ मे
 वर्णव्या कै ।

With the above, the work ends, p. 7b. The remaining pages are blank, but for p. 11a which is partially filled with a very summary account of the life of *rāva* Vikò—which had been omitted in the main narrative—with the dates of his principal conquests, and a mere mention of *rāva* Lūna Karana as his successor.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 24:—बीकानेर रै राठौड़ां रौ ख्यात

आर्यआस्थानकल्पद्रुम तथा बीजी ख्यात रौ वाताँ .

A MS. consisting of 281 leaves, of which about 70 are blank. Leather-bound. Size of the leaves $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$. Each page contains 25 lines of writing of 50-65 *akṣaras*. Devanagari script. About 40 years old.

The MS of this

(a) बौकानेर रै राठौडा रै ख्यात आर्यआख्यानकल्पद्रुम सिखायन

दयालदास कृत, pp. 10a-185b. A history of the Rāthoras of Bikaner from the origins down to the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha (Samvat 1927). Compiled by Cārana Sindhāvaca Dayala Dasa, the author of the two similar *khyātas* contained in MS. 1 and MS. 3, but differing from both of these to some extent particularly in the beginning and the end. The work is styled "Ārya Ākhyāna Kalpadruma," p. 10a and introduced by five propitiatory verses, the first of which begins —

॥ कवित्त कृण्वय ॥ मद जल भंक्त मधय । कस्त गजमुख सकमा
मय ।.. etc

Next follow three other verses, recording that the work was composed during the reign of *mahārājā* Dūgara Singha of Bikaner, in the year Samvat 1934 —

हंस बंस कुल रठवर । समवड विभव सुरेस ।

राज करहि मरुधर रुचिर । डूगरसिंह नरेस ॥ १ ॥

... ..

कल्पद्रुम इहि नाम कहि । आर्यव्रत आख्यान ।

हिंदु सकल कुल आदि हित । जहि विध कहे सुजान ॥ १ ॥

संबत सुत गुन रस शशि । भादव सुवाल बधान ।

तिथि द्वादश बुधवार तिहे । जन्म ग्रंथ भये जान ॥ २ ॥

The introduction continues as far as the end of p. 12a with explanations of the meaning of the words "Ārya" "Hindū" and "Mussulman," and a few other unimportant subjects. This part is in Hindī. Then follows a genealogical list of the Rāthoras, from Śrī Nārāyana (1st) down to *rājā* Jē Chand (252nd) (pp. 12b-14a), and after this the narrative in Marwari prose begins with the last-mentioned *rājā*, the text being almost a faithful copy of the corresponding part in MS. 3 (see above) and continuing so till the emigration of *rājā* Vikō in Samvat 1527 (p. 19b, corresponding to p. 9a in MS. 3). At this point, the exposition of the history of Bikaner is interrupted by the insertion of four works (b, c d, e), which are described below. The thread of the narrative is resumed only p. 42a, with the *khyāta* of *rājā* Vikō, and from here to p. 145b is identical with the corresponding part in the *Deśadarpana* of MS. 3.

The remaining pages 146a-185b contain a continuation of the history of Bikaner from Samvat 1118 to the era with which

the *Desadurpanā* ends—to Samvat 1927. This part, which is altogether new, is compiled on just the same lines as the preceding, and contains a very minute chronicle of the greatest part of the reign of *mahārājā* Sirdār Singha, till about two years before his demise.

(b) जोधपुर रै राठौड़ राजावाँ रौ संचित्त हाल राव जोधेजी सूँ
महाराजा विजैसिङ्गजी तौई, pp 19a-20b. A very summary historical account of the rulers of Jodhpur, from *rāva Jodho* down to *mahārājā Vijē Singha*. Beginning —

महारावजी श्रीजोध्याजी रो हाल लिखते । रावजी श्रीजोध्याजी रो जन्म सं० १४७२ शके १३३७ वैशाख वद ४ रात घटी १.....रावजी श्रीजोध्याजी श्यास्त बांधी भोमैया चार तोडीया...etc

Followed by a list of the *parganas* in the Maiwar territory

(c) मारवाड़ री यद्दों री विगत खाँपवार, pp 21a-22a. A prospectus of the *jāgīrs* in the Marwar State, divided according to the different *klāpa* of their holders (Cāpāvatas, Kūpāvata-
Ūdāvatas, Mōṭiyās, Jodhās, Kāranōtas, Kāranasōtas, Jētā
vatas, Bhātīs, and miscellaneous). Beginning:—

रावजी श्रीजोधराजी सु साधा ऊइ सु मिसल डायी मै सिरायत
सिरदार वाः राव रिङमलजी सु साधा फंटी जिगा रा ठीकाणा री
याद....॥

(d) मारवाड़ रै ठिकाणों री पौढियाँ नै गाँवाँ री दिगत, pp. 23a-37a. Genealogies of the chief *jāgirdārs* of the Jodhpur State, consisting of lists of names and a few historical notes in illustration of the same. Beginning:—

गीठीयां ठीकाणो आउवै रै मांप चांपावतां री अवल तो आउवो
 जसोजी बसायो । सु आउवो यहणां तो सुरजमलोतां रै को पकै
 तेजसिंधजी सु इणां रै ऊवो माझाराज अजीतसिंधजी आईदाभोतां
 न दीयो...etc.

Followed by a prospectus of the villages in each *jāgīr*, consisting of tables giving the names of the villages, the figures of the income and the number of the population. Divided into two parts, the first part gives the names of the villages and the figures of the income and the population, the second part gives the names of the villages and the figures of the income and the population.

जोधपुर है राजावां री राखियां री नै कंवर री याद

pp. 38a-41a. An account of the wives and sons of the rulers of Jodhpur from *rāva* Jodhō to *mahārājā* Takhat Singhā. Beginning —

प्रथम राव जोधैजी रा मैल । १ जसमादे हाडी जैतमाल देवावत
री कवर सुजैजी सीवराजजी री माता । २ बीरां भटीयांणी बैरीसाल
चाचावत री ठिं जेसलमेर री रायपाल करमसी री माता...etc.

Followed by a copy, in Marwari, of the treaty concluded between *mahārājā* Māna Singhā of Jodhpur and the English in Samvat 1875 (= A D 1818)

(f) बीकानेर है ठिकाणां री पीढियां नै पढ़ां री विगत, pp. 197a-

208b. Genealogies of the chief *gajdārs* of the Bikaner State and summary description of their liefs, together with a few historical notes in illustration of the same. For the most part identical with MS 3 (b), the chief difference being in the lists of villages which are omitted in the present MS. Beginning —

पांय बीका रतनसियोत । मिसल डावी मांहली रा । ठिकाणो
महाजन है पीढीयां री याद वां ठीकांयां वा गांव चाकरो री विगत ।
ठिकाणो महाजन पटो गांव १३५ रो लिषोजे तै री विगत । महाजन
ठाकरां है घर पटै रा कदीम सुं गांव १०६ कदीम सुं कै...etc.

(g) जैपुर मै सैव बैसनवां री भगडो हुयो तै री हाल, pp. 211a-

242a. A detailed description of a religious controversy which was raised at Jaipur by *mahārājā* Rāma Singhā, and terminated with the expulsion of some *gustās*, who eventually repaired to Bikaner and were afforded protection by *mahārājā* Sirdār Singhā. Containing dogmatical questions and answers, and resolutions passed by a religious council (*dharma-sabhā*), which had been appointed to decide the controversy, and many other documents in prose and verse. Beginning —

संवत १६२३ के साल श्रीसिरदारसिंहजी महाराज ओक बडो
भारी नकसे रो तथा धरमपालन रो तथा सर्वसज्जनलोकां ने आनंद
देवण रो काज कियो जो जेपुर महाराज बगसे भोजक वगैरे ओका
आदम्यां री संगत सुं वैष्णव मत रो भगडो उठावणो सल तेरे सुं
सर कियो ओर प्रण्य ८ तथा चोसठ वसवाय धरमसभा री तरफ सुं
चारों सप्रदायो वैष्णव महत वा आचार्या रे ठिकाणे मेल्या etc

(h) रतलाम सैलाणा सीतामऊ जांबवौ आंबभरौ किसनगढ ईडर

याँ रौ याददास्त, pp. 246a-250b. An account of the seven minor Rāthōra States following: Ratalāma, Sēlānā, Sītāmaū, Jāmbavo Ambajharō, Kisanagaḍha, and Idara. Beginning —

याद रतलाम रौ ॥ जिलै रतलाम रै गांव २५० पैदा लाष सात
रौ ॥ पीढी रतलाम रौ जोधपुर सं फंछा कै ॥ रावजी श्रीजोधोजी १
रावजी सुजोजी २ राव वाघोजी ३ राव गांगोजी ४ राव मानदेजी ५
राजा उदैसिंहजी.....ई दलपतसिंहजी ७ नहेसदासजी ८ रतबसिंहजी
९ चत्रसालजी १० वैरीसालजी ११ मानसिंहजी १२...etc.

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of Bikaner.

MS. 25:—आसवालाँ रौ पीढियाँ .

A MS. in the form of a paper-roll, 672" long × 8½" broad. Incomplete at the beginning, and somewhat crumbled at the two margins in the first part. About 30-40 *aksaras* in each line Devanāgarī script. Written on both sides, but the back-side only partially filled. Age: about 150 years.

The roll contains genealogies of the Osvals, according to their different *gotras*, from the origin of each *gotra* down to the beginning of the Samvat-Century 1800. The origin of each *gotra* is first related in corrupt Sanskrit. Then come the genealogies, or pedigrees, each line containing the names of the sons of each particular individual and on the left margin of the paper there being a blank on which the name of the village or town, where the individuals in question resided, is written. The genealogies consist of only bare names: dates are only exceptionally given, and they are not more than eight or ten in the whole work.

The beginning, which probably contained a general introduction, is missing. The roll, as it stands now, begins with a series of pedigrees, the *gotra* of which it is not possible to identify. 35½ inches below, we have an account of the *Nāhara* Osvals of Mahājana, beginning as follows.—

[महा]जने	श्रीनाहरगोत्रे कुलदेव्यास्त्रामुंडाभक्ताः सोढलहर वास्तव्यः ॥ सां मेघा पुं सं देवा पुं सां वक्र पुं संसारा पुं कोला पुं ६ सीधर १ कोल्हा २ गणिया ३ लावण ४ डंगर ५ भोजा ६ सीधर पुं etc
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(11255) e final a x f i o r g of t
Bhāphana-gotra according to which it was started by Saṅgha and
Yovana two sons of Śrīpati, king of Dhārānagara, who went
to Jāgali and were converted to Jainism by *bhāṭṭāraka* Tilakī
carya of the Vṛhadgaccha. Then begins the account of the
descendants of Yovana as follows.—

साह योवन पुत्र साह सोमल १...ततः सोमल ३ गोत्रप्रसिद्धौ
जातः साह सोमल पुं भोजा तेन सोहिलाग्रामे प्रसादः कारितः
तडाकमपि कारापितः (sic) ततः[?] नागपुरात् श्रीतिलकाचार्यसुरीना
क्षार्वाप्रतिष्ठा कारापिता संवत् १२१८...

Of the *Bhāphana-gotra* the following 14 *sākhās* are recorded

बापणा १ ठुल्ल २ थोरवाड ३ ऊडिया ४ जागड ५ भोट ६
सोमलिया ७ बाहंतिवा ८ वसाह ९ मीयडीरा (?) १० वाघमार ११
भाभू १२ घत्तुरीया १३ नाहटा १४ .

The next *gotra* described is the *Varalabdhā*, the origin of
which is traced to Lakṣaṇa Pāla and Go Pāla, two *rājaputras* of
Dhārānagara, who in Samvat 1102 went to Mathurā in pilgrim-
age, and there met Nemicaṇḍra Sūri of the Vṛhadgaccha who
converted them to Jainism

Follows the *Vaṇṇyaka-gotra*, the origin of which is accounted
for as below :—

पूर्व मार्धेश्वरीभोजादुत्पन्नौ विनायकगोत्रेः अजमेरस्थाने श्रीसरस्वती-
पत्तने समायातो देहदणामा स राज्यमान्यः आसीत् पुत्रार्थी विवाह-
त्रयमकरोत् बहून् प्रचारन् (sic) कुर्व (sic) सति तथापि संत[ति]र्न (?)
जाता तदा लोकपरंपराया अतं यदत्र श्रीवृहद्गच्छाधीश्वरगुणप्रधान-
श्रीमुनिशेखरसूरिशिष्या श्रीवियाकोर्त्तिवाचिकाः संति ते तु संतानाभ्या
सम्यग् विदंति परं निस्पृहाः किंचिन्न गृह्णन्ति यस्तेषां आवको भवति
संतानार्थी संतति प्राप्नोति संवत् १३८१ वर्षे...etc.

Then comes the *Nikṣatra-gotra*, which is described as having
been founded by the three Khicī brothers Rāya Malla, Devī
Simha, and Cācò, of the family of Lakṣmaṇa Rāya, in the
year Samvat 1366.

The last genealogies are those of the *Loṭhās*, a *gotra* of
which the origin is not explained. With these the work closes

The MS. forms part of the Darbar Library in the Fort of
Bikaner